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N. K. SAWYER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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The Ellsworth American.

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Business Cards.

The Ellsworth American
Book, Card & Job Printing Office,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
N. K. SAWYER, - - - Proprietor

H. K. HAWES,
Attorney at Law,
PETERS' BLOCK,
Ellsworth, - - - Maine.
Especial attention given to the Collecting Business.
Refers by permission to
Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, - - Portland
Hon. John A. Peters, - - - - Bangor
Hon. Eugene Hale, - - - Ellsworth

O. P. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ORLAND.....MAINE. 1f41

George P. Dutton,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GRANITE BLOCK,
ELLSWORTH, - - - Maine.
U. S. Commissioner for Maine District. 20tf

Wm. Franklin Seavey,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
SCHWARTZ BLOCK, WEST MARKET SQUARE
20tf BANGOR MAINE.

A. F. BURNHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Particular attention given to taking Deeds, Mortgages, &c.
Special attention devoted to the collection of demands against persons in the County of Hancock.
Office on Main Street,
15 ELLSWORTH Me.

JACOB SAWYER,
DEPUTY SHERIFF.
Tremont, Hancock Co., Maine.
All precepts promptly attended to

DR. L. W. HODGKINS,
ELLSWORTH, - - - Maine.
Office over Joy, Hartlett, & Co's. Store
Residence on Hancock Street.
Until further notice Dr. Hodgkins can be found at his office except when absent on professional calls, or at home.
Ellsworth, December 1, 1865.

CHAS. C. BURRILL,
Life, Fire, Marine and Accident
Insurance Agent.
Office PETERS' BLOCK, Ellsworth, Me.
☞ The closest examination of the financial condition of the Companies represented at this Agency is desired.
Policies written for responsible Solicitors and Agents on liberal terms, and correspondence solicited. 40tf

JORDAN & CLARK,
HOUSE CARPENTERS and Joiners,
ELLSWORTH, MAINE.
All kinds of building done by the day or contract, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Building material of every description promptly furnished. Special attention devoted to drawing plans, specifications, &c.
Thankful for past favors, we hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage in the future.
W. A. JORDAN,
J. E. CLARK.
Ellsworth, May 2, 1871. 17tf

Oyster and Eating Saloon.
J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,
PETERS' BLOCK,
Corner of MAIN & STATE STREETS, ELLSWORTH, MAINE. 8tf

PAINTING, GLAZING,
AND
PAPER HANGING.
Having purchased the exclusive right to use Adams Patent Graining Machine in Ellsworth,
I am prepared to do all kinds of Graining, copies nature accurately. I can do more Graining in two hours with this Machine than can be done in one day by hand. Shop east end of Union River bridge.
I. T. SMITH,
Ellsworth, Sept. 4th, 1869. 33

GEO. P. CLARK & CO.,
Ship Brokers & Commission Merchants,
233 State St., Boston.
Freights and Charters procured. Vessels bought and sold. Insurance effected &c.
Agents for the Union Power Capstan.
Particular attention given to the sale of Spars, Piles, Brick, Hay, Hard and Soft Wood, Slabs, Edgings, &c., on Eastern account.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
Boston, July 5, 1871. 27tf

A NEW SET OF TEETH FOR $18.00.
CALL ON DR. OSGOOD and see the new Celluloid Base for Artificial Teeth. He is putting up full upper or under sets of teeth for $18.00.
It is highly recommended by the Profession, and the trial will COST YOU NOTHING if not as good or better than on the Rubber Base. A set can be made and perfectly fitted to the mouth in from FOUR to SIX HOURS.
Office in Granite Block.
Ellsworth, July 26, 1871. 30tf

HOUSE PAPER.
3000 Rolls House Paper
Just received at J. A. HALES, also a fine assortment of
Window Shades and Borders.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All Paper bought at my store trimmed free of charge.
J. A. HALE,
Main St., Ellsworth, Maine. tf12

RIDEOUT & LORD,
Ship Builders and Chandlers.
DEALERS IN
Ship Stores and Groceries,
—OOO—
☞ Freights procured free of Commission.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
O. B. RIDEOUT. } CALAIS, ME.
GEO. W. LORD. }
tf 13

FALSE ALARM.
CITY SHOE STORE still lives. Fright all over. Fall and Winter Stock of
BOOTS and SHOES
received, and will be sold lower than at any other store in the State of Maine.
A. S. ATHERTON,
Ellsworth, Sept. 7, 1871. 14tf

Sanford's Independent Line.
1871 For Boston and Lowell. 1871
FARES AND FREIGHTS REDUCED.
ONLY $3.00 TO BOSTON.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.
Steamer CAMBRIDGE, } Steamer Katahdin
Capt. J. P. JOHNSON. } Capt. H. S. Rich.
Leave Bangor for Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 A. M., touching at all the usual landings.
Leave Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings, same days, at 5.30 o'clock P. M.
Fare from Bangor, Hampden, and Winterport, to Boston. $3 00
To Lowell, 4 50
LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.
Ellsworth, April 25, 1871 17tf

SEVENTH SEASON.
The Old Packet Line,
Between Ellsworth and Portland, will open business for this season of once, with the good Schooners "FRANKLIN PIERCE," F. M. Grant Master, and "OCEAN," I. S. Grant Master, and continue with such good vessels as the business may require the entire season.
☞ For freight apply to Captains on board or to MESSRS. AIKEN & CO., Ellsworth,
N. J. MILLER, Portland.
Portland, March 7, 1871. tf10

NEW PORTLAND PACKET.
Will be put on the route between Ellsworth and Portland early in the Spring, the
Packet Sch. Telegraph.
CAPT. W. P. WOODARD, to run regularly, with quick dispatch. A fair share of the Portland and Ellsworth freighting is solicited. Promptness and carefulness assured to shippers. For freight &c., inquire of M. AVERY, Water Street, Ellsworth, GEO. W. TRUE & Co., or NATH'L BLAKE, Market Wharf, Portland, or the Captain.
Thankful for past favors, it is hoped the Telegraph will, this Summer, have a share of the Portland business. 7tf

Dr. OSGOOD'S
DENTAL NOTICE!
Competition in Dentistry (like everything else) brings out new energies for the mastery.
Having had nearly nineteen years professional practice in this city I have no doubt of the continued support of my numerous friends and patrons.
Having for the past few years been obliged to keep most of my office as much as possible to regain my health, which now admits of devoting my exclusive attention to it, I am prepared to
Defy Competition
in any branch of Dental Science or
IN PRICES!
I buy Gold Foil and all dental material, in large quantities and much lower than any Dentist in Eastern Maine, therefore can afford to do good work as low as any competitor may offer.
I am prepared to give my patients the benefit of any late improvements practicable.
Anæsthesia used for extracting Teeth,
Positively Without Pain.
and no injury to the Patient.
Artificial Teeth inserted on the latest and most approved plan as low as the cheapest, nerves of nothing teeth destroyed without pain.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
☞ Remember, Office in Granite Block, Main St. Ellsworth.
J. T. OSGOOD.
Oct. 1869. 42

CITY HOTEL.
THE subscriber has taken the House recently vacated by GEO. W. HALE, known as the Ellsworth House, and has refitted and refurnished it throughout so transforming that it deserves a new name, and he has therefore christened it the CITY HOTEL. By strict attention to business, with accommodating waiters and clerks, and with the old and experienced hostler so long a fixture to the stable, to take care of that department, he hopes to meet and to receive a good share of public patronage. No pains will be spared to make this House a favorite with the traveling public.
☞ Every room in the house is neatly painted carpetted and furnished
G. W. HAGLEY, Proprietor.
Oct. 12th 1870. 41tf

WILSON
New Underfeed
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS
SIMPLE, DURABLE & RELIABLE.
More important and essential elements embodied in this Celebrated Machine than any other in the World.—Does every kind of work. Its mechanism is unexcelled. Certificate of Warranty for five years furnished by the Manufacturers with each Machine, secured by a half million dollars.
Inducements offered worthy the careful consideration of capitalists.
Send for circulars and sample sewing.
AGENTS WANTED in unoccupied territory.
R. J. BELLAMY & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts,
622 Washington Street, Boston.
3m40

WELCH & GRIFFITHS'
CELEBRATED
CIRCULAR SAWS,
HAND SAWS,
WOOD SAWS,
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
SAWS of all descriptions,
Are Superior to all others.
Every SAW Warranted.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
☞ For sale by Hardware and Country Dealers, and the Manufacturers,
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
145 & 147 Federal St., Boston.
3mo37

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH.
FOR BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. In bulk for stove dealers' use at 12 cents per lb.
MORSE BROS., Prop's,
12w41 CANTON, Mass.

EE'S
LINIMENT
NEVER FAILS TO CURE.
Sold by Druggists.
ADAMS & YOUNG - - Proprietors,
BANGOR, MAINE.
Sold in ELLSWORTH by G. A. PARCHER and S. D. WIGGIN, & CO Feb. 15, 1872*

Important to Inventors.
WM. H. CLIFFORD,
No. 80 Middle St., Portland, Me.,
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Agent for the International Agency for procuring Patents in all Foreign Countries.
Sept. 23d, 1871. 3mo39

To Harness Makers.
Wanted, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A First Class Workman, at any kind of Harness, for his new shop. Constant work and his cash in full every Saturday.
HENRY OWEN.
Ellsworth, Me., 12th October, 1871. 41tf

For Sale.
A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE (Henry F. Miller,) PIANO. Inquire of GEORGE A. DYER Main Street, Ellsworth, Me. 20tf

Poetry.

In Heaven We'll Know Our Own.

BY HANNAH J. M'INTOSH.

Thank God for the faith that teaches,
When the struggle of life is o'er,
We shall meet our own—our loved ones,
And shall know them all once more!
What matter though life be dreary,
And we tread its path alone?
If, when the journey of life is ended,
In Heaven we'll know our own.

Sometimes, when fate's frowns are darkest,
And clouds hide the fair blue sky,
For the tender love of the lost ones,
Our souls will vainly cry.
Then sweetly over our spirits,
Hushing the heart's wild moan,
Comes the whisper of faith—be patient—
And, in Heaven we'll know our own.

And life and its cares grow brighter,
In the light of this precious thought;
When the conflict at last is over,
And the battle of life is fought,
And we work in faith and submission,
The victory shall be won,
And in Heaven where rest awaits us,
We shall meet and know our own.

And how will it be I wonder—
Shall those who are dearest here
Be dearest again in Heaven?
Or think you when we stand so near
The throne of a loving Father,
That his children, every one,
Shall seem equally dear to each other?
Can any be like our own?

I wonder—but there—no matter;
This belongs to the great To Be;
And we'll see all these things more clearly
In the light of eternity.
'Tis enough to know if we're faithful,
Till the labor of life is done,
In the "sweet by and by" in Heaven,
We shall meet and know our own.

Teaching Public School.

Eighty little urchins
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar.
Why don't you be quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Teaching public school!

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level,
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts;
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all the arts.
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
May I pass the water?
"Please, may I go out?"

Boats and shoes are scuffling,
Slate and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling!
Others cutting didoes,
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association!

Anxious parent drops in
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot up higher;
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talents
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the young ones;
Fuming, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones.
Gymnasts, vocal music!
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes
To cultivate the voices.

Institute attending;
Making out reports;
Giving object lessons;
Class drills of all sorts;
Reading dissertations;
Feeling like a fool—
Oh! the untold blessing
Of the public school!

Miscellaneous.

Mabel's Story.

We lived far away in the country in a rustic district. My father was postmaster of the little place, and kept a few groceries for sale. But he had enough to do to maintain his family scantily and clothe them decently. I was sixteen, and house-keeper; my mother was dead, and I was the eldest of us four children. The rest being younger, I strove to do my best for them.

My one great trouble then was my clothes. Other girls of our station that I associated with dressed better than I could, and it grieved me. Vanity begins earlier than that in the female heart. I had made up and remade every article of my mother's wardrobe for the children or for me, had worked up every shred to the best advantage; and now that was all gone, and I did need a new dress for the coming winter. I had made my shoes last as long again as the other girls did, for I knew my father needed every sixpense he could earn, and I dreaded wanting anything. Not that he was cross, but he often sighed, and looked so pained and sorrowful when I asked for money, that I tried to do with as little as possible.

But here it was the last of October; my summer dresses, poor enough at times, looked very thin and paltry now.

One Saturday afternoon I shall never forget. It is what I am going to tell of. My work all done, the children at play in the orchard, I combed out my long, brown hair, put on my best cotton frock, selected a plain linen collar of my own making, and pinned it round my neck with an old breast-pin, the only bit of jewelry I had ever owned. With me I think it was an instinct to dress well. Not fine; only neat. Then, taking out my last winter's best frock, I sat down by the window to see what I could do at renovating it. It was a light blue merino—very light indeed now—and I knew it was too short for me, as I was still growing, and was very shabby. But by turning and putting in a wide band of trimming which I had, I thought it might be made to answer; so I set to work with a will.

The work was vexing. I was trying to do what scarcely could be done; and as I sat sewing and contriving, I felt fit to cry over our poverty. Just then the dog on the shop-sill set up a loud barking, and I looked to see what it was. A man coming in at the gate with a pack on his back; a traveling peddler, I knew. He smiled and came in, although I said I did not want any thing; and the children, seeing him, came running in too.

'I cannot afford to buy; indeed I cannot,' I kept saying. But the man only kept on smiling, and opened his pack on the parlor floor. And it was too great a treat to me to see the things, to make great opposition.

The first thing that came out was just the very thing I had most longed for—a beautiful fine French merino, of a dark crimson color. I had once seen a dress of this color, but none had ever been offered for sale in our little place that could equal this in shade or texture.

The pedler looked at me with his keen black eyes as I knelt down to feel the prize I had no hope of winning. 'The lady will buy,' he said; but I shook my head, and crossing my hands behind me, stood up resolutely, trying hard not to long for the much desired piece of goods.

'Not buy,' he exclaimed in a broken language of some sort, I could not tell whether German or French, and he looked so astonished, even pitiful, that I felt sorry at once, and confessed that I had no money, and could not purchase.

'But the beautiful young lady have some old silver—old jewelry—old silk dresses—just as good as money?' said he.

I laughed at the idea, but he only opened another package to display to the boys some dumb watches with very gay chains, and handing them each one, he took out a small doll for my little sister, told them to run away now, 'till sister bought her dress.' I mentioned to the boys to stay near the door-steps, and then taking out the much-coveted dress piece, I again examined it, Satan was tempting me, or some vexatious spirit that does duty for him, and never had I been so beset. How could I let go, yet how pay for it?

The black eyes never left my face, but the fellow was respectful, only bowing lower as he said, 'You think it good?'

'Oh, yes!' I replied, 'too good for me.'

'Not so,' he said, 'It suits you much, and you shall have it cheap.'

'I tell you I have no money.

'No matter. I trust. You give me something to keep for you, and I come again,' he said.

'But I have nothing,' I insisted. Still he only seemed more eager; said something of hard times, of having to stay at the tavern, and the expenses over Sunday, of being so 'very tired' —and I with the merino in my hand all the while.

Suddenly he stepped close to me, pointing to the poor brooch I wore. I could give him that, he said; that is lend it to him in trust until he came again. Did I think much of it, he asked.

I laughed as I undid it. I did not think much of it, but it was all the jewelry I possessed in the world. I showed him my name on the back, 'Mabel, but it was worn nearly illegible now.

'Nearly quite,' said he, turning it about in his hand. 'It is very poor.'

And this was true, the poor thin gold, if it was gold, was all dented and mashed flat, the original pin gone, and a needle tied in by the eye with a thread served to fasten it. One large stone was set in the center as large as a pea, surrounded by nine smaller ones but one of these was lost out long ago, and I had often tried to find a piece of white glass to fit the small cavity, but had failed. The stones were all glass, as I believed. Some of the girls in the village would ask me why I wore that old-fashioned thing; and then I would show them the dim 'Mabel' on the back, and tell them I had been named after the name there. Some one had given my mother the pin for me when I was born; and she, mother, said I should bear the same name. The pedler kept it in his hand, and I noticed his fingers trembled.

'I'll bring it back in three months time,' said he; 'twon't be o'no good to me, but I'll take it on trust. Or, if you can pay sooner, I shall be about the neighborhood all next week, and shall sleep each night at the inn.'

Be you very sure I did not hesitate long, the temptation was too great; so, thrusting the old pin carelessly into his breast pocket, he tied up his bundles, and with a low bow left the house.

I could scarcely believe in my good luck. I spread out my new frock on the bed, and held it up before me to try the effect. And then I began to repent. My father, I knew, would not give me one cross look; but still I did hate to tell him of the twelve shillings I owed the peddler. I would be so saving for the next three months that he would lose nothing by my bargain, for I'd scrape it together myself.

When I picked up the linen band to put it round my neck, I did not know how to fasten it at first without that familiar pin; then I recollected how often the girls had told me that a bow of ribbon would look so much prettier. So, looking up a small piece of black velvet, I formed a bow and felt more than satisfied.

My father did not come home to tea. I put the children to bed after their slices of bread and treacle and a good washing.

At ten o'clock a note came, saying some business had detained my father; that I had better close the house and retire. This was nothing very unusual, as his business matters often kept him late. I was quite a staid little woman in management, and did as I was bid. My father would come in with his latch-key. On Sunday morning at breakfast the children showed him their watches and doll. I said nothing about the dress, for it struck me he was looking anxious.

'Where's your breast-pin, Mabel?' He asked, as the children ran out before the door after breakfast.

The breast-pin! I was frightened at once. He had never asked after it or noticed it before. He must have heard what I'd done and was angry.

'Father, I have not got it!' I exclaimed at once, ready to cry.

'Not got it! What do you mean child? You surely wore it yesterday!'

'Yes, sir,' I replied, 'and it is all safe. I was just going to tell you about it when you frightened me.'

'Well, I don't wish to frighten you, my dear; I had no thought of such a thing. Calm yourself, Mabel, while I tell you of a letter I received yesterday, and then you can get the pin at your pleasure. You can get it?'

'I can get it, father. Or rather you can. But I hope you will not blame me. What have you heard about it?'

'Well, my dear, listen. We have never attached any value to that old pin, only that a good, kind woman gave it to your mother to keep for you and so we did keep it because of that. She was a stranger to us, poor lady, and was in distress, and your mother was kind to her. But she left the place soon after you was born, and we never heard more of her. Yesterday however, I got a letter from a long distance, asking about that very pin, and describing it even to the name on the back. It is very valuable, Mabel.'

My heart was beating ten strokes where it should have beat but one.

'The pin we have set no store by, is of great value, Mabel. The center diamond alone is worth what to us poor people would be a fortune And it is all yours, my dear; you can convert the diamonds into money and be at ease for life.'

What with the overpowering surprise and with what fear of my father's anger, I fainted. When I came to myself on the sofa in the parlor, the children were there, and it was too late to go to church. I felt bewildered, and trembled yet, but listened attentively to my father as he read the important letter from London. Then I sprang up wildly.

'Oh, father, father, go down to the Black Horse!' I exclaimed 'The peddler is there and he has my pin.'

My father's first thought was that the good fortune had turned my brain I explained all to him. He was very kind, never scolding me; but, as to finding the pin and the peddler, he knew more of the world than his foolish child, and was not so hopeful.

However, he thought it best to go, and for me to go with him. So in a few moments we were walking down to the Black Horse. The landlord was sitting alone in his front porch, smoking quietly. He looked surprised when we walked up the steps, but very politely invited us into the parlor, explained that his women folks had gone to church.

'Is there a peddler staying with you, Mr. Ford?' Began my father.

'A peddler?—no' exclaimed the landlord, as if the question vexed him. 'I have not seen a peddler for three weeks, and the one that was here then did not pay his bill.

I must have turned very pale at this, and felt faint again. Mr. Ford wanted me to take a cordial. My father turned it off, saying I was tired. Then he said I had made a little bargain with a peddler the day before, and that we wished to settle with him.

'Got cheated, I warrant,' said the bluff old landlord; 'but no such man came to this house yesterday. I do recollect now that Joe, my ostler, said he saw a fellow with a big black box or bundle come up the bank from the creek just after the stage passed; but I didn't pay any attention to him.

My father gave up all hope at once, but I could not believe my fortune was gone. He tried to comfort me saying I was just as well off as before, and had a new dress into the bargin. How I hated the thought of my beautiful merino!

Well, it is of no use to prolong my story, or tell you of all the efforts made to catch the adroit thief. He was no peddler, but a clerk in that very law office from which the letter was sent telling us of the diamonds. He managed to delay the letter to my father for a post or two; hastened away himself, and obtained my pin.

We never found him; we never heard of him. He must have got off somewhere over the sea with his prize. My poor, toiling father, always gentle, did not reproach me; but ever to this day the regret lies heavily on my mind; for what might I not have done for him and the dear children with all that money.

And the lady who had given me the pin did not know until she was dying the value of it; and that caused the stir. Ah me! it was one of those chances in life that perhaps we all miss on occasion; 'the tide in the affairs of men that taken at the flood leads on to fortune.' And about merino dress? For a while, shabby though I was, I could not look at it, or let it be made up. But time soothes troubles. And I must say that it made a charming gown; and one who was an artist saw me and made me his wife. So perhaps it all happened for the best.

But I'm sure I hope that wicked peddler—who made believe to speak like a foreigner the better to take me in—came to be hanged!—[The *Argosy*.

Insurance Companies Suspended.

NEW YORK, OCT. 18.

The following is a list of the insurance companies outside of Illinois, that have been compelled to suspend business on account of losses by the Chicago fire. It is complete up to the close of business last evening:

Atlantic of Providence, R. I.
America of Providence, R. I.
Astor of New York city.
Ætna of New York city.
Albany City of Albany.
American Central of St. Louis.
Beekman of New York city.
Buffalo City of Buffalo.
Buffalo F. and M., of Buffalo.
Commonwealth of New York.
Commerce of Albany.
Capital City of Albany.
Charter Oak of Hartford.
Cleveland Ins. Co., of Cleveland.
Excelsior of New York.
Fulton New York.
Hope of Providence.
Hide and Leather of Boston.
Irving of New York city.
Independence of Boston.
Lancaster Ins. Co., Penn.
Market of New York city.
Manhattan of New York city.
Merchants of Hartford.
New Amsterdam of New York.
New England F. and M. of Boston.
Norwich Ins. Co., of Norwich.
Occidental of San Francisco.
Prov. Washington of Providence.
Putnam of Hartford.
Roger Williams of Provdence.
Security of New York.
Western of Buffalo.
Washington of New York.

The Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, has suspended business in consequence of its Chicago losses. Liabilities, aggregate, $500,000; assets, $575,000. The directors profess confidence in being able to resume in a few weeks.

Chauncy Behell has been appointed receiver of the Manhattan Ins. Co. President Palmer is said to be removed, and holds possession of the securities of the concern.

He that does good to another man does also good to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well-doing is an ample reward.

An Awful Lake Disaster.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER COBURN IN LAKE SUPERIOR—UPWARD OF SIXTY LIVES LOST.

The Coburn left Sault St. Marie, on her way down from Duluth to Buffalo, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th inst. Besides her officers, Gilbert Demont of Detroit being captain, she had on board a crew of about thirty persons and about forty passengers, seven of whom were women, and three children. Her cargo consisted of about 15,000 bushels of wheat aft, 3,500 barrels of flour forward, taken on at Duluth for Buffalo, and 30 barrels of silver ore from Silver Islet Mine.

By 10 o'clock Saturday night it was blowing a fierce gale, and there was no staying on deck. The Coburn struggled gallantly against the winds and waves until about four o'clock Sunday morning, when she unshipped her rudder and was henceforth entirely unmanageable. She soon drifted into the trough of the sea, and though her engines were kept going, she was unable to make any headway against the wind or to hold her course across the waves. Soon her smokestack blew down and came crashing through the roof of the cabin; whether any persons were seriously wounded by the accident is not known. Already the women were paralyzed with fear, and remained in their state-rooms, praying in the agony of despair. The wailings and lementations that went up from the cabin on that awful night will ring in the ears of the survivors to their dying day.

The barrels of silver ore on the main deck rolled from side to side as the vessel rolled in the trough, and being of great weight, knocked holes in her bulwarks. She was loaded down very deep, and the water rushed in at the holes in her sides and poured down the firemen's gangway, filling the hold. Her foundering is believed to be largely attributable to the shifting of this part of her cargo.

About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when about twenty or twenty-five miles off Point aux Barques, it became evident to Capt. Demont that the steamer must be wrecked, and the order was given to stand by the boats. She carried five boats probably of sufficient capacity to take off all the people on board in a smooth sea; but in such a gale, which a staunch steamer could not withstand, there was little hope for a frail yawl-boat. At that time no person on the ill-fated steamer expected to escape alive. However, their only hope was in the small boats, and one was immediately launched. None of the women or children could be got into it, as they would not leave the cabin, and several of them were in their state-rooms and seemed unable to get out. It was almost impossible to stay out on the deck, so fiercely was the wind blowing at the time. Nevertheless the small boat was filled with passengers and was safely launched, and drifted away toward the Canada shore, and was soon out of sight.

A second boat was launched and filled with passengers and crew. She was picked up the same afternoon with all her occupants—ten in number—by a Canadian schooner.

A Capt. Condon, who had charge of one of the life boats, says:

"On launching her she got half full of water, but we bailed her out. There were nine men in the boat with me—five colored men and four white men. We had all we could do to keep our boat afloat, bailing all the time. Myself and another man steered the boat, and it was all we could do to keep her before the sea, as the waves were running mountain high. We saw the boat that was first launched drifting away to the eastward, and watched her for sometime. There were nine persons in her, mostly passengers, and they were provided with life-preservers. A third boat, with fifteen persons in it, was launched soon after we got off. We only saw her a few minutes. A fourth boat was upon the davits, filled with people, and was about being launched, when the Coburn gave a lurch and immediately sank out of sight. The small boat filled with people was swamped, and we afterward saw them in the water. When the Coburn went down her upper cabin was burst off, and we afterward saw her floating away, covered with people. Before the Coburn went down I saw Capt. Demont standing on the starboard arch, when a large wave struck him and threw him into the lake. When he rose he caught a barrel that was floating near him; but he soon sank again and disappeared. All the women were in the cabin or staterooms, and went down with the boat. We drifted before the wind until about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when we were picked up by the Canadian bark, Robert Gastin."

The names of the survivors rescued by the Gastin, so far as could be ascertained, are as follows: Capt. John Condon; Thomas Derrin, of Buffalo, deck hand; John Bridgman, passenger, of St. Mary's, Ont.; Spencer Churchwell, Henry Munford, and Jno. Young. The three last mentioned are colored men. Young was thrown a distance of about fifteen feet when the deck burst up, and was picked up by the boat.

It is not positively known who was lost, as it is possible many may have been picked up from the other boats and the wreck of the cabin by passing vessels. Engineer Robinson kept his engine going and stood by it until the vessel went down, so that it is certain that he was lost. The second mate, whose name is unknown, is also supposed to have perished. The clerk, Mr. Major, is considered lost.

In one of the boats which got off there were known to be William Walker of Cleveland, two gentlemen named Rhodes of the Garrison House, Detroit, Fred Mumford, colored, James Turner of Canada, colored, deck hand, Charles Miller, colored, deck hand; two watchmen.

Other persons known to have been on the Coburn, but whose fate is uncertain, were Indian Agent Smith and his wife of Detroit; Capt. Atwood of Fort Gratiot, and another military officer who had been attending a court-martial at the Sault; Geo. S. Wescott and wife who were last seen in the cabin; a brother of Capt. Demont, and Robert Hutchings of Detroit.

Detroit *Post*.

Woodman, Spare that Tree.

The New York Evening Post has an article on the way we are stripping the whole country of forests, and the consequences of this prodigality which deserves consideration in Maine as well as other sections:

Any one passing the Alps into Northern Italy and proceeding as far south as Naples, or traveling from old Castile down to Cadiz and Malaga, or visiting Sicily and Greece, and still further to the east, Palestine and the Euphrates Falley, cannot shut his eyes to the causes which have brought about the decline of empires. Foremost among these causes has been the deliberate destruction of forests. In the south of France, the disastrous consequences became so evident that the Imperial Government submitted the question to the most searching inquiry, and the unanimous opinion given by scientific observers was that the climate of a country is subjected to a serious change the moment the mountains are shorn of their moisture attracting forests. Suffering from prolonged drouths and destructive inundations, a country deprived of its woodlands finds its agricultural interests in constant danger, and sinks at last to a precarious state of dependence on the grain production of other countries.

There is now but one opinion on the subject of the downfall of the nations of the Euphrates Valley. The prolonged drouths enfeebled the physical, and therefore the moral nature of the inhabitants. When the Romans landed in Spain, the country was inhabited by forty millions of comparatively prosperous people, the Iberians. The country was then well wooded; but, during the Roman and subsequently during the Gothic and Arab occupation, the destruction of forests was continued in a most merciless manner, and not a tree has been replanted to this day. From forty millions the population during nineteen hundred years dwindled to nine millions at the commencement of the present century! In Castile, especially on the plains, the traveler may not see a tree during a whole day's journey. Hailstorms, drouths lasting, without a drop of rain, from April to October, or sudden and destructive inundations, are the consequence. The same thing is observable in every land of southern Europe where the conditions are similar.

The entire failure of any crop throughout the land is unknown among us; yet it cannot be denied that scorching and prolonged drouths, especially outside the Gulf Stream influences, are yearly more frequent. These northwestern fires are an illustration of this fact, having had their origin in this cause. The sensitive nature of our leading staple Cotton, should not be forgotten. A long season of dry weather after the plant is a foot from the ground will not do it much harm; but a continuation of rain and occasional inundations may easily reduce a crop from five millions of bales to three millions. The longer we proceed indiscriminately to destroy forests, without replanting a single tree, the more capricious the climate becomes from Maine to the Rio Grand. On our Pacific coast, this year, the drouth has been such that more than a quarter of the wheat crop is lost. Taking example, in their distress, from the Romans and the Moors of Spain, the farmers of that State purpose to obtain irrigation by aqueducts through the wheat regions. The destruction of forests in California and Oregon has been on a gigantic scale during these twenty years, and the consequences begin to be felt already.

Is it not time that a subject of such paramount importance should be discussed in Congress and in the legislative bodies of every State? Is it not time that some stringent laws should be enacted to compel the individuals and companies that are destroying our majestic American forests to repeople the waste places with trees wherever agriculture does not claim the land? Legislative measures should be taken, too, with the co-operation of the Canadian authorities, as the people of the Dominion are forest destroyers like ourselves.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A PICKLE.—The St. John excursionists, or at least that portion of them which departed from New Brunswick on the Saturday morning train, were badly skinned on their passage across the border. Naturally enough, many had invested largely in the purchase of silks and velvets, satins, gloves, laces, etc., for home consumption, and few bestowed any pains in their concealment. The event, however, proved the fallacy of verweening hope. When the train reached Vanceboro, just on the line, an over-zealous, customs inspector made his appearance, and at once commenced a thorough overhauling of the baggage. Trunks were entirely emptied of their contents; traveling bags were turned inside out, and every rotund personage in the company was examined to see whether his corpulency was produced by natural or artificial causes. It was useless to remonstrate. Generals, governors, railroad superintendents, and members of Congress, were all in the same box, and their muttered growlings only created a smile upon the countenance of the servant of Uncle Sam. The search was thorough, but the losses were unevenly distributed. One prominent railroad engineer lost six cakes of soap, for which he paid fifty cents in St. John, but succeeded in saving two dozen pairs of kid gloves; while another, prominent in military life, preserved but one peice of velvet ribbon out of sixty dollars' worth of goods. Altogether the value of the property confiscated can not be less than eleven hundred dollars. There is much sport at the expense of the losers.

Have you a sister? Then love and cherish her. If you have not a sister of your own, then love and cherish somebody else's sister.

A Utica man sat on his unbrella at a lecture to prevent its theft. When he got up it was gone, and he wants to know where and how.

CHICAGO.—The length of the fire at Chicago, from its starting point to its place of ending was four and a half miles, and its average width a little over one mile. The number of acres laid waste was 2300. The number of buildings destroyed was 18,000, of which 15,000 were substantial business structures. The Chicago *Journal* believes two hundred millions of dollars will cover the actual loss.

The total debt of the city is $14,417,421 40, which is not heavy for a city like that. Those who own Chicago or Cash County Securities should be under no apprehension, and should not sacrifice them.

The Insurance offices have generally gone up, but the banks are transacting business as usual, carefully scrutinizing all paper offered.

The *Journal* says, the wooden block pavement is scarcely damaged in any part of the city over which the fire raged, and it is a fact that it did *not* give to the wind thick volumes of blinding dust, which the McAdam and gravel roads did during the fearful gale which so effectually aided the fire in the work of destruction. Thus much can be said of the block pavement—it is freer from dust when properly cleansed, than any other in use in the city.

Gems of Thought.

A cheerful countenance betokens a good heart.

It is shameful to be weary of inquiry, when what we search is excellent.

Just and noble minds rejoice in other men's success, and help to augment their praise.

A liar begins with making falsehood appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent, who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

Want of prudence is too frequently the want of virtue; nor is there on earth a more powerful advocate for vice than poverty.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

Four things are grieviously empty: a head without brains, a wit without judgement, a heart without honesty, and a purse without money.

Idleness is a constant sin and labor is a duty: Idleness is but the devil's home for temptation, and for unprofitable, disgracing musings; labor profiteth others and ourselves.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness overtakes him. Poverty soon

An inconstant woman is one who is no longer in love; a false woman is one who is already in love with another person; a fickle woman is she who neither knows whom she loves, nor whether she loves or no; and the indifferent woman, one who does not love at all.

Odds and Ends.

As my wife at the window, one day,
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came along with a "mouth of a boy,"
Who was driving a stout little donkey.
To my wife then I spoke, by way of a joke:
"There's a relation of yours in that carriage!"
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied:
"Ah yes—a relation by marriage."

Bill stickers—Flies.

Slip knots—Lover's ties.

Dark ages—Ladies' ages.

The coming man—Jack Frost.

A day of reckoning—Saturday.

Backgammon—A lady's panier.

"Home rule—Petticoat government.

Are ladies called "Mum" because they talk so little?

Nasby on Tweed.

AN AMUSING BURLESQUE.

That quaint politician, "Petroleum V. Nasby," of the "Confederate X Roads" has written a letter about the Rochester Democratic Convention, and the picture of the part which Mr. Tweed took in it, is so truthful a fancy that we copy it. He represents Tweed at the Osborn House surrounded by his Ring friends, and continues.

"Ther in an esy chair sot one man directin the delibrashens uv a convenshun uv the great state uv Noo York—one brain thinkin for a thousand—one hand guidin a thousand. He directed the convenshun to cheer when Seymour's name wuz anounst ez a delegate, and they cheered—he directed em to reject the Tammany delegashen from the city, and they was rejected—he directed em to do everything that was done and they did it.

"'My great sir,' sed I, in astonishment at the power he wielded, 'why don't yoo go over to the hall and direct the convenshun?'

"'My gentle sir,' retorted he, with a bland smile, ez he dictated a message directin uv the convenshun to cheer when the rejection uv the Tammany delegate wuz announced; 'my dear sir, I AM THERE!' There's a hundred uv my hats a goin up to the ceilin this minit—there's two hundred uv my hands a clappin vociferously at this minit. There's a great many of me in that hall.'

"After the adjournment uv the convenshun for dinner, the chairman uv the committee on resolooshens came into the room to submit the resolooshens they had prepared, that they mite be shoor they wood meet Mr. Tweed's ideas. The great man read em attentively and handed uv em back.

"'They won't do,' he said sententiously.

"'In wat respeck are they faulty?' asked the chairman, obsequiously.

"'Woosdent it be well enough,' said Tweed, with a smile still more bland than the first, 'woosdent it be well enough to put in a resolooshin denoumein corrupshin in general terms, uv course, specifyin particklerly however, the especial corrupshin in the nashnal government, and that of states which is under radikal control?'

"The humanity uv sich a sejestion comin from Tweed struck the chairman all in a heap.

"'Certainly, I will, if you wish it,' sed he, 'but I sposed—that is, my idea wuz—in a general way, yoo know, that the liest sed about corrupshin, in view uv—well, I am just now holding a place which pays sutthin like ten thou—but never mind, it shel be done.'

"'Then agin,' sed Tweed smilin still blander and with the taintest sejestion uv a wink in his left eye, 'I would sejest that yoo pledge the democratic party to a honest and economical expenditoor uv the public funds.'

"The chairman turned pale with surprise, but he coincided. Everybody coincides with Tweed.

"'And while yoo are at it,' continued the great chieftan with a smile, the blandnis uv which can't be described, 'you bed better put in a resolooshen denounsin the profligacy uv the management uv matters in New York city, but makin it mind yoo, ez the legitimate result of radikal legislashen four years ago. Draw up this resolooshen so ez to make it plain that its my yoo drivin at, without exactly namin me.'

"'Why, wat, shel we—

"'Just go on, my friend,' sed Tweed, smilin a smile wich for blandnis excelled the most delishus Joon morning, 'it's much better to hev the corrupshen denounst by us than by the enemy, particklerly ez we know more to be definitely about it. And I would sejest that you hev a resolooshen, boldly challengin a comparison between the Republikin and democratic administrations uv the state and city governments; and there he smiled with a blandnis wich wuz heavenly, ez he fingered a most gigantic diamond on the little finger of his left hand and sipped a glass uv champagne (any little thing wich you kin throw in ez to the necessity uv a return to the simplicity uv our Puritan fathers wood be well.'

"The chairman wuz too affected to say a word, but he made the necessary notes, and castin one look uv astonishment at the greatness uv his chief, who sat there smilin blandly, retired—work wuz not yet done. He promptly telegraft to every prominent democratic editor and politishan in the state to denounce him in the bitterest terms, and then tellin the convention who to nominate and wat else to do, went home.

"There is a greatness and a grandeur in this man which I can't sufficiently admire. Some men would be so puffed up with the possession uv the twenty-five millions which he has made ez to insist upon an indorsement by the party through which he made it; but not so with Tweed. There ain't no vanity about him. So long ez he hez the control of the party, he don't care a cent whether he is publicly recognised or not. Ez he remarkt to me, 'Et the way to my continuashen in power is in denunsiashen uv me, very good, denounce me. I kin stand it. I ain't the first man who to get on her trampled over the dead body uv his own reputashen. I'd jist as soon pull the wires behind the curtain ez to manipulate the puppets in front uv it. I ain't again to put my personal vanity stand in the way uv the grand success. I'm hope for next year. I'm a rather heavy head for the party to carry jest now, and I'm goin to relieve em—till after the presidenshel election.'

"Then I saw wat molive wuz actoatin the Amerikin Napoleon, and I wuz agin lost in wonder. Whoever the Democratic nominee is, he will simply be a shadder, uv which Tweed will be the substance. Tweed will be the power behind the throne, which is greater than the throne itself. And wat a glorious prospect opens to us! Think uv a Democratic president in 1873, with Tweed behind him! Think of Tweed making collectors, and assessors and postmasters, and all uv em bein responsible soelly to him! Ef he hez made of himself a Crassus, and his friends likewise, out uv the revenues uv one city, wat will he do when he her the nashen to bleed?

"I shel to-wunst cultivate pleasant relashens with Tweed.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Which wuz postmastER.)"

Utah.

SENTENCE OF HAWKINS — REPORTED FLIGHT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Saturday Chief Justice McKean passed sentence upon Thomas Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows:

I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar as a convicted criminal. The law gives me a large discretionary power in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison, or I might fine or imprison you. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you $10,000. I cannot imprison you for less than three years nor fine you less than $300. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray the expense of enforcing the laws. But my excerience in Utah has been such that were I to fine you only I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who mislead the people would make thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God prevented the Court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United states. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community must begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but, on the contrary, he so orders the affairs of His universe that sooner or later crime stands face to face with justice, and justice is the master. I will say here and now that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be fined $500 and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

Contrary to all expectations, there was little or no excitement in the Court room. The attendance was large but generally all maintained proper decorum. The United States Marshal and detectives were fully prepared for any emergency. Notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city, Hosea Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, and Wm. Belden, and Parley Canon were arrested Saturday by the United States Marshal upon an indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit them to bail, which application is to be heard Monday morning. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas. Some slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there waiting for conveyance to the camp. Some policemen said they should not go to prison if they did not wish to, and one or two women called to the officers to take them if they dared, and they would fight them with a vengence, etc. The officers, however were firm and nothing serious happened. The alleged crime consists in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Back several years ago. A warrant was out for the arrest of Orson Hyde, one of the twelve Apostles, upon the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern part of the territory. Warrants are also out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son Joseph A., on charge of having ordered the same murder.

Indictments on all these murder cases are understood to be founded upon the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once what is called a Danite or secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion, ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy and he was first arrested and afteward killed.

It is reported that Brigham Young left Tuesday evening for the South. Saturday he was said to have been 120 miles south and his course is still onward. It is not known to what point he is bound; many think he intends to leave the country. Delegate Hooper has gone to Washington to see the President, and endeavor to effect some basis for a compromise by which the United states authorities here, judicial and executive, will be restrained or removed. Orson Hyde has also disappeared.

Illinois.

DEMAND FOR BUILDERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The *Tribune* of this morning editorially announces that 500 to 600 additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the winter at from four to five dollars a day, and that 2000 carpenters can find employment at high wages. In March there will be work for twice this number in both trades; also workers in wood and iron, plumbers, gas fitters, and all kinds of metal workers will be wanted. Thousands of laborers who are now starving in New York and other cities can find work at good wages with comfortable homes for themselves, and their families on farms within a hundred miles of Chicago.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

The Chicago Underwriters held a meeting last evening when they unanimously agreed upon the following schedule of rates of insurance: On elevators, 5 per cent.; on buildings, 4 per cent.; and 2 1-2 per cent. on contents; on brick packing houses, 2 1-2 per cent. and same rate on contents. The rate on frame packing houses not stated. On lumber yards, 2 1-2 percent; on brick dwellings, 3 1-4 per cent. and same rates on contents. On frame commercial risks when built according to specifications, 3 1-2 per cent. and same rate on contents.

A. C. & O. Banger, bankers, claim they have not suspended, but are transacting business same as before the fire.

New York, 27. The citizens' committee appointed by the board of supervisors, reported this afternoon through the sub-committees. All works for the city have been thoroughly examined, and the charges therefor rigidly scrutinized. The amount charged to the cost of the new court house building and furniture, is $8,140,000, and $5,280,000 is charged to the county courts and officers in the same building, making a total of $13,421,600,000. The whole cost of the building when completed could not honestly have exceeded $3,000,000. The committee further report that $3,221,000 the real value being $200,000, for lumber $463,000 was paid; real value, $48,000; for advertising, stationary and printing, $7,168,980 was paid; real value $1,500,000. The loss to the city is $19,549,586.

Tweed was served with an order of arrest early this afternoon by sheriff Brennan. Tweed stated that he was anxious to go before the court. After a long consultation between the counsels, bail to the amount of $2,000,000 was furnished by Jay Gould, Terrence, Farley, Hugh Hastings, Banard Kelly and B. O. Fairchild.

Another suit is commenced in the Supreme Court against Tweed by corporation counsel O'Gorman, in behalf of the board of supervisors, charging him with a corrupt conspiracy to defraud the city by fradulent charges for work and materials, to be tried in this county.

Sheriff Brennan has orders of arrest from Judge Leonard for Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward but they cannot be found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.

The latest details of the Los Angelos horror give a worse version of the riot. The mob it appears were actuated solely from animosity of race and a desire for plunder. The witnesses before the coroner's jury were apparently reluctant to give their testimony, fearing to implicate two Irishmen, who boasted of assisting in killing Chinese. The Chinaman who shot officer Baldwin has been turned over to the authorities by the Chinese themselves. Only four of the rioters have been arrested. From $14,000 to $30,000 and all the valuables belonging to the Chinees were carried off by the mob, and even those arrested were robbed on the way to jail.

The accident on the Central Pacific Railroad yesterday, has not resulted in any deaths, yet none of the passengers who are residents east were injured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30. The Legislature has passed a joint resolution that the Secretary of State be authorized to prepare a list of law books stored in the basement of the State House, preparatory to offering them for sale to lawyers in Chicago.

The Post Office employes in Cincinnati have contributed liberally for the employes of the Chicago office.

The *Tribune* this morning makes an appeal to the generous in behalf of the sufferers by fires in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Probably fifty thousand persons in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan alone, have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. The *Times* states that the Spanish volunteers at Havana threaten to throw all the tobacco on the wharves, belonging to Americans, overboard, and American buyers are consequently anxious about future shipments.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE OF which Rev. James Freeman Clarke is at the head wrote to the different candidates for Governor to know their views. Mr. Washburn is said to be in favor of the idea but against putting it in practice. Messrs. Chamberlain and Pitman are squarely for it but John Quincy Adams writes as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I regret very much that I have not the time at my disposal just now to answer appropriately and at length, your polite letter of inquiry as to my opinions on "Woman Suffrage." But you may, perhaps, gather all information which you require, from a bold statement that I am, after careful thought and some study, firmly and unequivocally opposed to woman suffrage, and I shall feel it my duty in the very improbable contingency of my ever occupying any considerable public office, to stand by the old immemorial division of activities and functions which seem to me to lie at the foundation of society.

Respectfully yours,
J. Q. ADAMS.

—Several prominent Mormons were arrested Saturday, for murder, and a warrant was out for the arrest of Brigham Young, on the same charge, when it was ascertained that he had fled to Southern Utah. Hawkins was sentenced to three years imprisonment, for polygamy. There is great excitement and despondency at Salt Lake city, and Mr. Hooper has gone to Washington to see what can be done for the Mormons. President Grant has appointed Nov. 30th as a day for a National Thanksgiving, and Gov. Perham adopts that day for Maine.

The Ellsworth American.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

The November Elections.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin, all hold elections on the 7th inst, next Tuesday. Here are seventeen states holding elections on the same day, states that cast some one hundred and fifty electoral votes. Some of these states elect legislatures which will elect United States Senators.

In Massachusetts there are four candidates for Governor, while the state has made provision for only one Governor. Hon. Wm. B. Washburn is the Republican candidate; Hon. John Q. Adams the Democratic; E. M. Chamberlain, the Labor Reform; and R. C. Pitman the Temperance, or Prohibition candidate. Last year Gov. Clafflin had about nine thousand majority, when there were only three candidates in the field. Plurality elects, we believe, so there can be no doubt of the election of Mr. Washburn.

The Boston *Journal* speaks of the New York election, and others, thus:

The election in New York is the subject of unusual interest. The Governorship is not in contest, but eight State officers are to be chosen, and a Legislature. The bearing of the result on the municipal politics of New York city—the fate of the Ring and the prospects of the Reform movement, now more auspicious than ever before—form the principal topics of speculation. There is no question that the exposure of the corruptionists has inflicted tremendous damage upon the Democratic party of New York, and if anything like a fair vote can be had, the Republicans will handsomely carry the State. Within the city the Republicans have wisely dropped partisan issues, and have united with reformers of all shades of politics. The fradulent vote will undoubtedly be reduced and it is hoped that it may not amount to a serious obstacle to the triumph of the true sentiment of the people. Last year Governor Hoffman's majority over Woodford was 33,096. The Legislature showed three Democratic majority in the Senate and two in the Assembly.

New Jersey chooses a Governor and Legislature. For the former the Republicans have nominated Cornelius Walsh; and the Democrats, Joel Parker. The present Democratic Governor was chosen in 1868 by over four thousand majority. Last year the vote of the State for Congressmen footed up: Republican, 80,426; Democratic, 76,373; and there were small Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The Republicans of New Jersey are again counting upon success, and probably with good reason.

Of the Western States voting in November more interest attaches to Wisconsin than any other, owing to the re-appearance of Mr. Doolittle of Johnsonian celebrity, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. His opponent is Gen. Cadwalader C. Washburn. A Western organ, generally well informed, estimates that Washburn will be elected by about 15,000 majority. It is certain that Doolittle has made but a feeble impression in the canvass. Two years ago the Republican majority was upward of 8000.

Minnesota chooses a Governor State ticket entire and Legislature. Horace Austin is the Republican nominee for Governor, and Winthrop Young the Democratic. The Republican majority on Congressmen last year was over 7000, so that there is no doubt of similar results this year. Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted on—one forbids the Legislature to relieve railroad companies from the tax on their yearly earnings; the other authorizes an increase of the State debt by $250,000 for the erection of a State prison and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind.

Maryland elects a Governor, Attorney General and Controller. The Republicans calculate upon an increase of their vote, but not enough to prevent the general triumph of the Democracy.

All these elections occur on the 7th, as do legislative elections in Virginia and Mississippi. In addition, there will be two elections of Congressmen in Illinois; one to fill the vacancy of Congressmen at large, caused by the promotion of General Logan to the Senate; and the other in the Sixth District, to fill the place of Hon. Burton C. Cook, resigned. If the November elections, on the whole, result as well for the Republicans as those which have already transpired during this season, the campaign of 1872 will seem to be put beyond the possibility of doubt.

The Narrow Gauge.

One of the strongest endorsements the narrow gauge system has yet received is from Great Britain. The British government appointed in 1869 a commission to consider what gauge should be adopted for "the Indus Valley and other projected railways." After more than a year of careful investigation their commission has reported, and within the last month the Indian authorities have decided upon the width of three feet three inches for all State lines. This action extends the narrow gauge system to lines nearly 10,000 miles in aggregate length, intended to give all needed facilities to vast areas of territory and immense populations.

The above is an important item of business news, and worthy of consideration. The British Commission it seems did not hasten their conclusions, but took a full year to investigate the subject before reporting. We may therefore, conclude that their opinion is the best that can be had, until time and further experience shall demonstrate new facts, if any are to be had. It would seem, however, that where the narrow gauge has been in successful operation for a number of years and over a considerable extent of territory that sufficient data exist for an intelligent opinion.

Eastern Railroad.

We propose to keep our readers posted, as near as we can, on the interests of the Shore Railroad. Thomas Holt, Esq., the chief engineer of the Maine Central has been into this County and Hancock this week, and taken a birdseye view of the route, made a map, and has made discoveries enough to satisfy himself of the entire feasibility of the road, and he expresses himself as highly gratified with prospect of business on this route. The grades will be easy, and no where does he see any obstacle. His idea is, in relation to the course of the road in the vicinity of Whitneyville and this place, that it should come to the village of Whitneyville, supercede the old railroad, and bring the business right by the wharves in Machias, where all the shipments will be done. So far Mr. Holt has examined, he has been agreeably surprised at the facilities for building a road, and in the business along the line.—[Machias *Republican*.

We also had a flying visit from Mr. Thomas Holt, the Chief Engineer of the Maine Central, last Friday, and he was then on his way to Portland. He said that his duties on the Maine Central would take his time for the next two weeks, and then he proposes to put one or two surveying parties on the route. He spent but a few hours time examining the locality between Cherryfield and Ellsworth, and therefore was not prepared to give an opinion as to where the road would be located, or as to when it *can* be. When he visits us again, a few days of examination will settle this point.

—The President and Secretary of State decline to submit the status of the Hornet to an admiralty court, as suggested by the Spanish government, on the ground that she carries the American flag, with a proper clearance, and must be protected.

True as the Gospel.

The following article is taken from the Kennebec *Journal*, and it is so true, and so sensible, that we commend it to the attention of our readers. Experience teaches that its statements accords with the facts:

RAILROADS.

The growth and improvement of railroads is a subject over which not only Presidents, Cabinets and Kings may rejoice, but the common people also may feel equal satisfaction. The benefits of railroads are not confined to the company which makes a profit in operating them. Their advantages and use are general. A railroad may be a poor investment to stockholders and yet a blessing to the public. They give more than they take. They bring their benefits to every man's door in some way.

Before the building of railroads farmers were obliged to depend upon their local markets for the sale of produce. Their surplus products were nearly valueless. The farmers of Maine can remember when they had no market for apples, butter, eggs, hay, beef, that was worth anything to them, and when with plenty of these in store they could scarcely obtain money enough to pay their taxes and grocery bills while the women dressed in homespun and the houses lacked all the articles of luxury now found in the most of our country homes. But with the construction of railroads a change came. Railroads opened a quick, cheap, sure connection with the great business centres and markets of the country. Farmers felt the influence at once. Boston and New York call of Maine for supplies. Everything that the farm affords finds a ready market. And while the agricultural regions have been thus benefited the inhabitants of the cities have reaped a corresponding benefit in the increase and cheapening of the articles which they consume. Thus there is reciprocal advantage to the city and country. If our cities were obliged to depend solely upon the means of communication which existed before the advent of railroads, and upon the contracted sources of supply for their markets which they afforded, they would shrink and the poor would be pinched to starvation. What makes the corn and wheat of the prairies of the West available in the world's markets but the railroad? And what returns to the farmers of the West the comforts of modern homes but the same great gatherer and distributer of the world's industry in whatever shape it may exist?

And while the railroad thus aids the common producer and consumer, it also supplies a cheaper and more comfortable mode of travel. The railroad is the poor man's highway. He can travel many more miles for the same money than he could in the stage coach. Let any one reckon the expense of a trip to Chicago, and see how many miles the same money would carry him by conveyance from the stables. Sometimes railroads are mentioned as though they were built for no other purpose and could accomplish no other good than to put money in the coffers of wealthy corporations, but we find that they help the poor, and distribute their benefits upon all. They have their evils attending upon them as many other blessings have—even the rain from heaven—but after all they are a great public good.

We have mentioned these facts about railroads which ought to be familiar to all and universally accepted, because they teach us more nearly than some of the other important truths connected with the advantage of railroads. They should be known and felt at every fireside in our State.

Railroad Route, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—As to the Eastern R. R. (so termed) some points seem to be conceded by all, viz.:—Its necessity, feasibility, and of its being built at no distant day. The remaining questions seem to be, what is the object of having it, where are the termini and the route it is to traverse? I had supposed the object to be the benefit of the stockholders, of the country it was to traverse, and of the whole country at large. In other words, the greatest good to the greatest number. If that is so, it should pass through the most populous part of the territory—as it would cost less per mile, and as it would more frequently touch navigable waters for its iron, &c. It is universally acknowledged that it is way, and not the through business, that supports a railroad. Thus it would benefit the stockholders, and it would benefit the public, by enhancing the value of property, and its greater convenience, &c. This I had supposed would, in the main, be the view of *all*, till I saw in your columns of the 5th inst., the remarks of "An Observer" from Sullivan, a statement, which, if it had not rested on good authority, would have been thought to be impossible. To think that any respectable number of persons could be found, willing to cut off five or six thousand people from the benefit of the R. R. and running it through the wood's from Franklin to Cherryfield; twisting round mountains, ponds and impassable bogs; quite probably gaining nothing, or next to it, not benefitting even themselves, but losing the intercourse of those cut off—they must suppose themselves to be the Hub, but should reflect that, divested of the spokes and fellies, the hub is of small account. In yours of 21st, G. intimates that the shore route "may be 3 or 4 miles the longest." I doubt it; but it would be economy and common justice demands it to go on the shore route. It must be higher elevation by the back route, so if you should gain a few rods in distance, would lose in everything else excepting discommoding their neighbors. It must be an indisputable fact that the nearer you can run on a sea level the easier the grade, and this is, as a general rule, found nearest the shore. Now, Mr. Editor, a word if you please on the points of termination. I can see no good reason for a broken link in the chain of communication to be filled up by a water transit. To be interrupted in summer by gales, &c., and in winter by ice. Build them so as to connect at each end with railroads, now built, and then if any side links are needful, it will soon be found out and remedied. Lubec may need a railroad, but I am at a loss to see why the main line should end *there*, or even go south or east, of the Penemaquan waters. Let the railroad go as near these waters, as may be, and up through Marion and Charlotte (having an eye for a branch to Lubec,) to Calais, or if found best, debouch towards the river, through Perry and Robinston, to Calais, and so at the west end. Why go over the Dennham hills, or go direct to Castine and stop? If you go there, keep on up the river to Bangor to a railroad connection; having an eye to branches, as it is built, and not discommoding the main line. But Observer has hit on a very unique plan of accommodating us on *this Island*, he has also water connection on the brain, he proposes to connect us with Sullivan by a steamboat. How about winter? We prefer to have a railroad direct here, and then we shall not be stopped by ice and have to go and dig out some old stage or bob-sled. From here I can look over the route of the main line disinterestedly, but wish it to go in the best location, for I think, I have had a chance to be better acquainted with the whole route, between the St. Croix and the Penobscot, than any other one. No doubt there are many of *better abilities* and who could judge *better* if they had the chance, and perhaps have better locality. A hasty location should not be made. All the routes should be carefully examined, not in a self-interested manner, but with a broad public view—none should say, go over my land, with a view of selling a piece at a high price, or expect it to pass each one's door, if the good of the public does not demand it. Heavy grades should be avoided if possible, if the distance is a little more, for what is a mile even, with a good engine on a fair grade and a good head of steam on?

Respectfully. P.

Mt. Desert, Oct. 27, 1871.

A Proclamntion.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of successful toil; industry has been generally well rewarded; we are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with a few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have been, in the main, free from the ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have calamities there should be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers—of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I, therefore recommend that on

THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF NOV. NEXT,

the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God for the blessings He has centered upon them, for the merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren whom, in His wisdom, He has deemed best to chastise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at Washington, this the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the 96th.

Signed, U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The President

MR. EDITOR:—The cars containing the President and his party the State officials—and a host of other dignatories, stopped at Kendall's Mills about fifteen minutes.

The President was in the rear car, and when it reached the right position, he came upon the platform, and was introduced to the people by Speaker Blaine. The cheering by the people was no strange, or unusual thing; but the eagerness to see the President, was a little more than I will attempt to describe.

The moment he stepped out of the car I knew him without an introduction. He looked like his pictures seen in the house of almost every loyal man in the country. He is of small stature, very compact, and has the appearance of a man of great muscular power. He has not an imposing look. He was plainly dressed and appeared very much as you would expect a well-to-to farmer or mechanic to appear at church or concert.

I could hardly believe that that little plain looking man was the hero of Vicksburg, of the Wilderness, and of a score of other battle fields. But so it was.

I wanted to grasp his hand, but I could not do it. The ladies, old and young, made a rush for the President and had it not been for friends in his rear, the ladies would have drawn him down from the depot platform. I will not attempt to describe the kissing exercise. It was brief, but it was earnest.

The Kendall's Mills Band, discoursed fine music, but the Lynn Band on board the train, played very finely, and did not cease to stir the air with their music 'till they had crossed the Kennebec river.

Thirty minutes before the train arrived, there were not thirty people at the station. When they began to pour in, it did seem as though every man woman and child for an area of five miles was present.

The people separated quietly and in good order and all seemed pleased to think they had seen the President of the United States.

Yours &c., MUSSON.

Oct. 25, 1871.

ORTS, Oct. 27, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—A few weeks since you published a notice of an old lady living in Ellsworth; a cotemporary in copying the notice heads it "The smart old lady, Ellsworth has her." We readily admit her claim as the smart woman of Ellsworth, but believe that the smartest old lady of the county, resides in this town. Mrs. Mehetabel Young, widow of Nathan Young, the man who, with his oldest son made the first clearing in the town. Mr. Young and his son in-law, Mr. Jabez Salsbury, moved here in 1822, and were the first settlers in this then unbroken forest, where bruin was something more than a bug-bear, the first cow of each having been very badly torn by him. Mrs. Young is eighty-seven years of age, is strong and healthy, and performs a woman's work every day. Among what she regards as her especial duties, is the care of the milk, and the dressing of the butter from five cows. She does the spinning for the family and is now engaged in spinning the yarn for a web of fulled cloth, averaging from three to four skeins per day, besides her other household labor; she is the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, eight in the same neighborhood. Her family now consists of two sons and a daughter, all unmarried, who treat her with a respect, that "Young America" would do well to imitate. Neatness with her, is a passion, tobacco, in all its various forms and uses, being her special aversion. Her eyes are undimmed by age, and she has never used spectacles. Eighty years ago she first learned to spin flax and tow on a little wheel, and at the age of fourteen years, hired out by the week to spin cotton yarn.

A few words in regard to the neighborhood. The school district is composed of twenty-one families, twenty of whom are related to each other, either by birth or marriage, they or their parents having moved to this place from Trenton, from which circumstance the place is often spoken of as New Trenton. The following incident speaks well for this community: Last spring Mr. Peter Jordan, a very industrious man, while loading logs, had his leg badly broken. It is the custom here to haul the year's supply of fuel in the spring, after logging is over. The neighbors turned out with their teams, and stocked his yard with a full supply of fuel. At planting time they made him another visit. Mr. Jordan proposed that as he would not be able to attend to the crop, they should plant a small piece, and sow the rest. They told him not to be uneasy, they would take care of that, and planted the usual amount, and at hoeing time remembered their promise. When haying time came, the neighbors came with it, and secured his hay crop. Nor did they wait in either case, until their own work was done, but came at just the right time. His friends in Mariaville presented him about fifty dollars in money. Mr. Jordan, although his leg is yet weak, has gone to work again with a will, cheered by the fact that not only God, but man helps those who help themselves.

L.

—List of Patents issued to Maine Inventors for the week ending Oct. 24, 1871 and each bearing that date. Reported for the Ellsworth *American*, by Wm. F. Seavey, Solicitor of Patents, Schwartz Block West Market Square, Bangor, Me.

No. 120,209, E. P. Morgan, Saco, and J. H. McMullan, Biddeford, Roving Frame; No. 120,265, S. L. Gould, Skowhegan, Papn Palp Engine; No. 120,344, C. R. Stuart, Winslow Single Harness; No. 120,359, N. T. Worthley, Brunswick, Meat Chopper.

Whole number of Patents issued for the week, 214 together with 8 Re-issues; 5 Extensions; 6 designs, and 11 Trade-marks.

Money Market.

We take the following paragraph from the New York *Mercantile Journal*. It reads like remance to state that our financial salvation rests on paper money:

The money market, although less stringent at the present writing than it has averaged the last two weeks, is still unsettled. The future is fraught with difficulties so great that if we were on what is generally understood as a specie basis it would be utterly impossible to avert a financial disaster of the worst type. But as the country is blessed with a greenback currency in which the people have the utmost confidence, we shall doubtless be spared the terrible misfortune of a wide-spread monetary panic. We most sincerely hope that the business men we address will consider this subject in all its bearings, and act with promptness in urging upon Congress the great importance of continuing *National Paper Money*, which shall be made a legal tender for *all* debts, and regulated in purchasing power by means of *interchangeability* with bonds bearing a *fixed* rate of interest at the option of the holder.

BUCKSPORT, Oct. 26th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Our fall term of the village school, under the instruction of Miss Mary E. Johnson, has just closed.

Last Monday evening her pupils gave her an agreeable surprise at her home, when a costly and elegant cake basket was presented to her by Miss Julia A. Barrett in the following words:

"Miss Johnson, wishing to express to you our appreciation of your kindness to us during the terms of school that we have spent together, we have contributed and purchased this basket which we hope you will accept as a small token of the affection that we shall ever feel for you."

Miss Johnson accepted the gift in brief thankful words expressing her emotions of gratitude at this unexpected manifestation of her pupils affection.

The company then engaged in various sports and pastimes until about 9 o'clock, when they were themselves surprised to see Miss Johnson enter the room in which they were assembled bearing in her hands the beautiful basket, richly laden with cake that she passed to all, claiming the privilege of first using the gift to increase the enjoyment of the donors of it.

This is Miss Johnson's 4th consecutive term in this school and she has had remarkable success. She comes down from the dignified station occupied by some teachers, to that of a sympathizing friend, showing that interest in her pupils welfare, that draws out and developes the tenderest affection of their hearts. O.

—The long looked for event, that of connecting by railroad Rockland with Bath and the West, has at last been consummated, the workmen laying the last rail at half past two o'clock Sunday afternoon. A large concourse of citizens had assembled to witness the completion of the work, and broke out into loud cheers as the locomotive steamed into the city. The engine house is at present the only building erected by the railroad in Rockland, but the depot and freight houses will be built as fast as possible. The foundation of the depot is already laid, and it is expected will be ready for occupation before the close of the year. On November the first trains will commence running.

—The *Whig* says that five hundred and eight tickets to the Bangor Grand Army Course of entertainments were sold at Bugbee & Co.'s Monday. A good example. Mr. Charles A. Haynes of Mattawamkeag, formerly Messenger of the Eastern Express co. has been appointed mail agent between Bangor and Shawville (formerly Vanceboro') to run on alternate trains with Mr. Richard Moore. On and after the 13th of November a train will be run from Bangor to St. John, N. B., over the E. & N. A. Railway, in the night, starting on the arrival of the Maine Central mail train from the West. A great number of country teams were at Bangor Monday. Bangor has contributed $9,716 cash besides twenty-two boxes of clothing, for Chicago.

—The *Whig* says that more tenement houses for the people are demanded in Bangor, and some capitalists will make money by erecting them. The number of through passengers from St. John to Bangor has averaged 100 on each regular passenger trains during the seven days on which trains have been running over the E. & N. A. Railway. Four crowded passenger cars composed the train when it reached Bangor Monday night. About 2500 bushels of potatoes were brought into Bangor market, Monday, and sold at an average price of 40 cents per bushel. Piscataquis county is sending more potatoes this year than last, and every down train over the B. & P. Railroad brings large quantities to Bangor.

—The jury in the Rosenzweig case on Saturday, after an hour and a half of deliberation, announced a verdict of "guilty, with recommendation to mercy. The recorder in passing the sentence, said: "Rosenzweig, no person living knows better than you that on Wednesday the operation was performed with a steel instrument; on Thursday the patient was better, and on Saturday, when she got up against your advice, she got ill and died. I shall not, as in ordinary cases, regard the recommendation of the jury, and I sentence you to seven years in the State Prison, with hard labor.

Special Notices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces Immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, sp 1y40 16 BOND STREET, N. Y.

Who is Dr. Wilton?

NOTICE.—We have Wilton's Catarrh Cure for the cure of Catarrh. It will also cure Head ache, Toothache and Neuralgia, and we will refund the money for every bottle that does not help the patient. We invite every one to call at our store and test the medicine, with a very ingenious PATENT INHALING TUBE, *free of cost*, and satisfy themselves of its merits before purchasing.

S. D. WIGGIN & CO., Apothecaries.
ELLSWORTH, - MAINE.
sp.no.6mo.36

Baker's Orange Grove Bitters.

For Irregularities of the Digestive Organs, Cramp or Colic, or pains in the Stomach or Bowels, they will invariably give relief. They will be found very efficacious in cases of Dyspepsia. For loss of Appetite, Languor, General Debility and Depression of Spirits, they have no equal. They are especially recommended for Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Night Sweats, Biliousness and Jaundice. O. A. J. BAKER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 197 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
S. D. WIGGIN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries,
Ellsworth, - - Maine.
sp.no.3mo36

Twenty-Eight Years' Practice.

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of *Suppression* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from *whatever cause*. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 EDDICOTT STREET, BOSTON.

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1871.—sp.no.1 yr

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE that will accommodate a large family, in a pleasant and central situation. For further information apply to JAMES F. DAVIS, Ellsworth, Me. 39tf

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms, and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and

The Ellsworth American.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

A. E. SAWYER, - - Local Editor.

Probate Courts.

ELLSWORTH.—1st Wednesday in January, February, August, September, and December. 2d Wednesday in April. 3d Wednesday in June, and 4th Wednesday in October.

BUCKSPORT.—1st Wednesday in July and November.

BUCKSPORT.—3d Wednesday in January, May and September.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notices.
Non-Resident Taxes.
Foreclosure of Mortgage.
Vessel for Sale.
House & Lot for Sale.
The Hon. Legislature of Maine.
Insurance—Chas. C. Burrill.
Dentistry—Dr. R. J. Nason.
Piano—Geo. A. Dyer

Local and Other Items.

—Court is expected to close this week.

—Prof. E. S. Morse is now lecturing in Portland.

—Deer are plenty up river and the "boys" are after them.

—The late rains have furnished an abundance of water for the mills.

—Mr. Sylvanus Jordan takes charge of the American House next week.

—Our new band practices daily over the law-office of Arno Wiswell, Esq.

—The County of Hancock escapes notice in the last batch of nominations by the Governor.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. George Fiske and Capt. Geo. Griffin are to remove to another State.

—Mrs. L. Moore of Ellsworth, Spiritualist, lectured at the Swanville meeting-house last Sabbath.

—Messrs. Treat, Lang & Co. of Bath, are loading a schooner at their wharf with molasses for Ellsworth.

—Senator Wilson said in a speech at Newark, that the next Congress would reduce taxation fifty Millions.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has made Ellsworth one of the offices in the money transfer system.

—The school houses near Brimmer's bridge, and on Freeze's hill, in the 3d Ward, are very *airy* structures.

—Alfred Haynes, of Ells. (Reed's Brook) removed to Lawrence, Mass., and has taken charge of a large boarding house.

—Another Dramatic Entertainment will be given Thursday evening this week when "Robin Shingle" and "Nursey Chickweed" will be presented.

—The proprietor of the half-way house between Ellsworth and Bangor, among other things, has raised a potato which weighs thirty-seven ounces.

—All the stores in the city are to be closed evenings, at eight o'clock, from the first of November to the first of December, and at seven o'clock from December to March the twentieth.

—At a meeting held in the High School Room, Monday evening, a committee were appointed to see what encouragement would be given a course of lectures and a lyceum this winter.

—The *Journal* says it is understood that the Governor will appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court of Cumberland county, on receiving the resignation of the present incumbent, Hon. Chas. W. Goddard.

—The *Union* says that preparation is in progress for considerable lumbering to be done on Machias and East Machias rivers the coming winter; more than was done one year ago.

—The prospectus for a new paper to be published at Caribou and Fort Fairfield has been issued. It is to be called the *North Star*, and will be published weekly by W. T. Sleeper & Son. The *Star* is to be independent and devoted to all the best interests of the community. The first number is to be issued the first of January.

—The distance from Bangor to Vanceboro is 114 miles, to McAdam Junction 120, and Houlton 167, nine hours ride by rail. Passengers can now take the cars in Houlton at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrive in Portland the same night.

—The Houlton *Times* relates the following incident of the President, on his ride to Vanceboro: At Danforth where he shook hands with the crowd assembled to greet him, one old lady shook his hand and immediately exclaimed, "Thank the Lord that I have lived long enough to shake hands with a live President."

—We regret to learn of the death of Col. W. Cunningham of Manassas, Va. Col. Cunningham formerly lived in Belfast, and has held positions of trust and honor at the hands of the people of Waldo county. In 1861 he entered the army, and subsequently became Major of the 19th Maine Reg't and finally Lieutenant Colonel.

—The Machias *Union* says the State R. R. Commissioners have inspected the bridges on the St. Croix and Penobscot line, and find them all defective. Supt. Sawyer will commence to rebuild at once. Mr. A. A. Holt will superintend the construction of the one at Baring, and will so arrange that daily trains will pass while the work is in progress.

MACHIAS.—The *Union* says that work is now lively on the new Custom House building. The walls are raising fast, a large crew being employed. The granite trimming, much of it, is in place, and one can now get some idea of how the exterior will look.

AUGUSTA.—The *Journal* says that Wednesday morning a fire, caused by sparks emitted from the chimney, ignited some loose lumber at W. K. Lancey's cooper shop at Augusta, but the fire was put out before it got under way. Augusta contributions to the Chicago fund reach $2,311.

—The installation of Rev. Geo. N. Marden over the Congregational church and society in Farmington occurred last Tuesday afternoon and evening. The order of exercises were as follows: Introductory, Rev. J. Burnham; sermon, Rev. G. W. Field, D. D.; installing prayer, Rev. Isaac Rogers; Fellowship of the church, Rev. H. Toothaker; charge to the pastor, Rev. J. D. Emerson; address to the people, Rev. George Harris, Jr.; concluding prayer, Rev. Benj. Tappan; benediction by the pastor. Mr. Marden is the only candidate the church heard and enters on this work with flattering prospects.

—Representatives of the shipping interests are in Washington asking that propositions go to Congress in the President's message, for laws reducing the tariff on all the various material that go into vessels, whether built of iron or wood. It is said that outright subsidies to steamship companies will not meet with much favor at the coming session, but provision will be made more directly in aid of the shipbuilder and his employes. Men of all political parties see the most of such legislation.

—Mr. Roys, a member of Myers & Huntley's theatrical company who was taken dangerously ill at a performance in Lewiston is dead. The Masons, with their accustomed thoughtful care, took charge of the remains of the deceased, says the Lewiston *Journal*.

We order all of our small wares from Portland, which is not small in total. Can Ellsworth or the stage line come down a little and make business that way? Will some Ellsworth merchant state the price of tape measures, tin boxes?

THE PEOPLE.

Supreme Judicial Court—October Term.

JUDGE CUTTING, PRESIDING.

Alden H. Bellatty v Thomaston Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For loss of house and furniture in 1868. After the testimony for the plf. was all out, on motion of Deft. the Court ordered a nonsuit. Carried to Law Court on exceptions and report.

Hale & Emery. Wiswell.

Wm. W. Brimmer v John D. Hopkins & al. Action on account for cutting and hauling logs in winter of 1867-8. Verdict for Plf. for full amount claimed $281.45.

Wiswell. Hale & Emery.

Sumner Wooster v Benj. H. Mace. On trial.

Hale & Emery. Wiswell & Godfrey.

State Items.

—Judge Goddard has been appointed Postmaster of Portland, and he has therefore resigned his office of Judge.

—Hon. S. S. Marble, U. S. Marshal, is quite seriously ill at his home in Waldoboro.

—Clark, the Republican, has received the certificate of election to Congress from the Third district, Texas.

—Hon. M. D. L. Lane of Standish, has been appointed by Governor Perham, Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Hon. C. W. Goddard, resigned.

—The Chinese of San Francisco gave $1200, to the sufferers of the Chicago fire. Wonder if the fiends in Los Angelos remembered this fact when they were at their horrid work of hanging the proscribed Chinamen?

—Rev. Moses Hanscom, much to the regret of his people, left Brooklin last week, to assume the charge of one of the largest Baptist churches in Maine, in Waldoboro.

—Rev. Wm. A. Spaulding, a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary and lately stationed at Newcastle, sails from Boston Nov. 21st, as Missionary to Nicomedia, Turkey.

—Rev. Joseph Kallock resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist church in Rockland last Sunday, and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Kallock has been the pastor of this church for twelve years and a half.

—Rev. Mr. Harlow has been engaged to fill the pulpit of the Congregational church at Belfast during the winter.

Rev. H. P. Guilford from Reading, Mass., has just come to the Baptist church at Bluehill village, filling an important vacancy.

—Rev. D. W. Hardy, of Wilton, of the last class at the Bangor Theological Seminary, has been engaged to preach at Presque Isle, Aroostook county, and has entered upon his labors there.

—The *Journal* says it is understood that the Governor will appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court of Cumberland county, on receiving the resignation of the present incumbent, Hon. Chas. W. Goddard.

—The *Union* says that preparation is in progress for considerable lumbering to be done on Machias and East Machias rivers the coming winter; more than was done one year ago.

—The prospectus for a new paper to be published at Caribou and Fort Fairfield has been issued. It is to be called the *North Star*, and will be published weekly by W. T. Sleeper & Son. The *Star* is to be independent and devoted to all the best interests of the community. The first number is to be issued the first of January.

—The distance from Bangor to Vanceboro is 114 miles, to McAdam Junction 120, and Houlton 167, nine hours ride by rail. Passengers can now take the cars in Houlton at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrive in Portland the same night.

—The Houlton *Times* relates the following incident of the President, on his ride to Vanceboro: At Danforth where he shook hands with the crowd assembled to greet him, one old lady shook his hand and immediately exclaimed, "Thank the Lord that I have lived long enough to shake hands with a live President."

—We regret to learn of the death of Col. W. Cunningham of Manassas, Va. Col. Cunningham formerly lived in Belfast, and has held positions of trust and honor at the hands of the people of Waldo county. In 1861 he entered the army, and subsequently became Major of the 19th Maine Reg't and finally Lieutenant Colonel.

—The Machias *Union* says the State R. R. Commissioners have inspected the bridges on the St. Croix and Penobscot line, and find them all defective. Supt. Sawyer will commence to rebuild at once. Mr. A. A. Holt will superintend the construction of the one at Baring, and will so arrange that daily trains will pass while the work is in progress.

MACHIAS.—The *Union* says that work is now lively on the new Custom House building. The walls are raising fast, a large crew being employed. The granite trimming, much of it, is in place, and one can now get some idea of how the exterior will look.

AUGUSTA.—The *Journal* says that Wednesday morning a fire, caused by sparks emitted from the chimney, ignited some loose lumber at W. K. Lancey's cooper shop at Augusta, but the fire was put out before it got under way. Augusta contributions to the Chicago fund reach $2,311.

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Tremont Items.

—We would state for the benefit of the toll bridge at the narrows, and for the information of pedestrians, that the toll for strangers is three cents.

—Mrs. Lucy Walker, an old lady living at East Bass Harbor, has pieced up in part, a quilt, from the dresses of Mrs. Abraham Somes, Mrs James Richardson, and one or two others of the first settlers of the Island. It is a hundred years since the dresses were worn by their original owners, and yet the calico or "print" is strong and bright.

—There is considerable dissatisfaction this way at the charges of the stage driver for bringing bundles &c. and the charges for things sent for. Patronage will cease altogether, very soon, unless there is an amendment put in by some party. Now, we can send to Portland and buy much cheaper with less freight than from Ellsworth. For instance—I sent to Ellsworth, by the mail man, for a tape measure for which I was charged eighty cents (the price in Portland being sixty cents) and twelve cents freight. I could fill up a column with similar instances, occurring every day. If the advantage is taken on small articles, of course we shall order no large ones. We do not mean to charge Ellsworth with dishonesty, but there is a "screw loose" somewhere. Where is it?

COLBY UNIVERSITY, according to the catalogue just published, has 8 Seniors, 11 Juniors, 13 Sophomores and 20 Freshmen, one lady being included among the latter. Fifty-two is the total number of undergraduates. This institution deserves a high degree of prosperity, having placed itself in the front rank of progressive institutions by increasing the list of its elective studies, admitting women and greatly enlarging its facilities for giving instruction by adding new buildings and making ample provision for the wants of the scientific department. —[*Press.*

—The County Commissioners of Androscoggin have located a new road from Lewiston to Danville Junction, which will be about five miles in length, requiring a bridge over the Androscoggin 740 feet long. The *Journal* says it is thought that the bridge and road will be built a year from next summer, should a cotton mill be erected on the Little Androscoggin Water Power next season. Should no mill be built, it is unlikely that the new road would be constructed, as doubtless it would be discontinued.

Business Notices.

From JOHN G. DILLINGHAM, of Freeport.

This is to certify that I had a tumor on my face; it was there about three years. It kept increasing in size, till I was advised to try Miss Sawyer's salve. I got a box and carried it with me, and every time I thought of it I would rub the tumor with the Salve; and before I used one box the tumor entirely disappeared.

JOHN G. DILLINGHAM.

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." For all diseases of the throat and lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition powders."

IF A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic,) that will vitalize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

Hair renewed, baldness checked, the scalp made clean and white by use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Ellsworth Price Current.

Corrected Weekly.

Apples, per bu.	$1.00	New Potatoes	50
Cooking	50 & $1.00	Eggs	25
Dried	10 & 12	Domestic Lard	12
Butter, per lb.	30 & 35	Round Hog	5 & 6
Beans, per bu.	3.00	Beef,	6 & 8
Cheese	15	Small Pork	20 & 22
Corn	1.00	Mutton	4 & 5
Flour	7.00 & 11.00	Spring Lamb	7 & 8
Grain—Barley	90	Turkeys	17 & 20
Oats	60 & 65	Chickens	10 & 12
Rye	1.15 & 1.25	Veal	4 to 5
Hay	25 & 30	Ham	12 & 15
Hides	6	Rough Tallow	6
Sheep Skin	100 & 125	Rendered	10
Calf Skins	15	Hard Wood	5.50 & 6.00
Lime	1.40 per cask	Mill	3.00 & 4.00
Corn Meal	1.00	Fleece Wool	50 & 55
Rye	1.20 & 1.30	Pulled	50 to 55

MARINE LIST.

Port of Ellsworth

SAILED.

Wednesday 25th.

Sch D. S Lawrence Dave, Boston.
" Batan Morgan Boston.
" Elizabeth, March, New York.

SAILED.

Thursday 26th.

" Benj. Franklin Grant, Rockland.

ARRIVED.

" Delphin Smith, Boston.

SAILED.

Friday 27th.

" Grace, Alley, Boston.
" Alpine ——, Boston.

SAILED.

Saturday, 28th.

" Luella, Ray, Boston.
" Patriot, ——, Portland.
" Bangor, Jordan, Boston.

ARRIVED.

" Hussar, Baker, Dixe's Island.
" Senator, Whitmore, Boston.

SAILED.

Monday 30th.

" Otronto, Hammond, Boston.
" Hector, Hodgkins, Rockland.
" Samaritan, ——, Boston.

ARRIVED.

" Frank Pierce, Grant, Portland.
" Telegraph, Woodward, Portland.
" Thomas Freeman, ——, Boston.

Domestic Ports.

BANGOR—Ar 30th, Marmora, Lynn; Governor, Deer Isle; Georgie, Parker, Boston; M E Torrey, Sedgwick.

Cld Clara Norton, Boston; Harvest Home, New Bedford; Jane, Haskell, Boston.

PORTLAND—Ar 28th Gen Meade, Lubec for N Y, Olive Branch, Cutler for N Y; Rocket, Calais for Marblehead; Castellane for Salem; Tornado for Boston.

Cld Telegraph, Ells; Florence Peters, Matanzas

Ar 29th Martha A Brewer, 160 bbls Mackerel

Ar 30th, Challenge, Boston; Buena Vista, Boston to load for Wiscasset Highland Queen 60 bbls mackerel.

Cld Frank Pierce, Ells,

BOSTON—Ar 24th, Doris and Bonny Ives, Ells.

Cld Oraloo, small, Sand River N. S.

Ar 26th, Julia A Rich, Bangor; ship C H Soule, Sunnett, Liverpool; schs Nellie Ashford, and Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Calais, 8 H Colby, Pool, Wiscasset.

Below brig Ida L Ray, from Calais for Providence.

Cld 26th, ship W A Campbell, Henry, Mobile; scns J P Wyman, Roseibrook, for Jacksonville; Winner, Nash, Calais.

Sld 28th, brigs Maria Wheeler and Sullivan.

Cld 28th Sullivan, Perry, Havana. Ar 29th Dundem, Bangor, Lucadia, Portland. Ar 30th Julia Maria, Calais. Ar 31st Edward, Ells, Alma Odlin, Bluehill.

NEW YORK—Ar 24th, Lucy Francis, Upton, Havana; H G King, Marshall for Boston, Alligator for do, Chilion, Portland.

Cld brig Lima, Hill, Wilmington NC; sch W G Patten, Baker, New Orleans.

Passed through Hell Gate 24th, schs Calvin, Clark, New York for Boston; Anna Maria, Cole, do for Shulee NS.

Ar 25th, brig Raven, Cates, Newcastle, E; schs Scio, Smith, Masquash N B; Catawamticak, Lord, Savannah; Kolon, Jasper, St John NB.

Cld ship Sunrise, Clark San Francisco; sch Two Sisters, Sheerer, Gardiner.

Ar 25th, Idaho, Portland; Billow, Rockland; Palos, do, Fannie and Edith Ellis, for Rondout; Howard, Wooster, for Jacksonville; Osprey, Ells Flora King, Calais

Ar Omana Gage, Sullivan for Newark; Ida Ellen Pembroke; Sardinian, Rockland; Sunbeam, Bunker Providence.

Ar 27, Antelope, Davis St Croix; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 24th, schs Ophir, Murphy, Bangor; Park, Guptill, Perry.

Ar 25th, sch Georgianna, Long, Bangor.

Below 25th, sch Enterprise, fm Millbridge.

Sld 24th, sch J Murdock, Gilchrist, Phila.

Ar 26th, schs Enterprise, Leighton, Cherryfield; Ophir, Murphy Bangor.

Ar 26th, sch Henrietta, White, Gardiner.

Sld 26th sch Mary Shields, Waite, N Y.

SALEM—Ar 24th, schs Margie, McFadden, Elizabethport; Harriet Fuller, Willard New York for Newburyport.

Ar 25th, schs John Snow, Priest, and Rio Nutter Shulee NS for N Y; Evelyn, Crowley, St John NB for do; Alaska, Clark, and Nahum Small, Machias for do; H E Wellman Verrill, Calais for N Haven; Maine, Lord, Sullivan; Pencinian, Turner, Orland West Falmouth, Hatch, and Highlander, Rogers, Bangor.

Ar 24th, sch Delaware, Snow New York.

Ar 26th, Ontario, Parsons, Calais for N Y. Warrenton, Brewer for Boston; Para, Brown for New Bedford.

FALL RIVER—Ar 23d, sch Julia & Martha, Lunt Calais; Alex Milliken, Crosby, and Wm P Sargent Sargent, Bangor.

WARREN, RI—Ar 25th, sch Agenora, Jordan, Bangor.

NEWPORT—In port 25th, sch Champion, Clark, from Calais.

Sld 25th, schs Onward, Leland, and J F Carver, Norwood, Calais for N Y; Cherub, Fletcher, and Deborah Jones, Dunham, Gardiner for N Y; Julia & Martha, Lunt, Calais for Fall River; W H Sargent, Sargent, Bangor for Fall River; Agenora, Jordan, do for Warren.

RICHMOND—Sld 22d, sch B Sonder, Wooster, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE—Ar 23d, sch Dirigo, Snow, from Richmond, Me.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 23d, sch Flora A Sawyer, Nutter, Brookline, Me.

Cld 24th, ship Virginia, Parker, Antwerp; schs J B Austin, Davis, Boston; Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland.

Cld 24th, brigs A H Curtis, Merryman, Havre; Hampden, Smith, Bangor schs July Fourth, Cobb do; S A Hammond, Paine, Rockport.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 24th, sch Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore.

NEW LONDON—Sld 24th, brig Altavela, Coombs, Bangor for Wilmington NC; schs New Packet, do for N Y; Carrie L Hitz, Hall, from Rockland for do S S Lee, Cobb, New Bedford for Mosquito Inlet, Fla.

Ar 26th, sch Florida, Jordan, Bangor.

Sld 27th, brig J W Drisko, Huskell, from Bangor for Groton; schs Hannah, Elizabeth, Getchell, do for New York; Sandy Point, Grant, do for Middletown; Highlander, Wood, do for Deed River.

GLOUCESTER—Ar 27th, schs Fair Dealhr, Resnick, Ellsworth for Boston; Helen Mar, Duncan, fm Bangor for N Y; Toronto, Day, do for Boston; Storm Petrel, Davis, Calais for do.

VINEYARD HAVEN—Ar 20 Harper gott for weymouth; W H Archer, Ells. Ar 26th Robin, Strout, for Boston; Laura S Watson and Loduskia for do, Tantamount, do. Kate Grant for Bangor; A K Woodard for Boston.

Memoranda.

Tuesday the 16th inst., two fine brigs were launched in Milbridge village. The Lizzie Littlesen from the yard of Master Ezekiel Dyer in the lower part of the village; she is a fine vessel of 300 tons and is the forty-third from the hands of this well known builder, and speaks well of his skill and knowledge in this line of business. Capt. Dow is to command her and leaves the first of next week for New York. The Teneriffe from the yard of Capt. Joseph Sawyer, is of 500 tons burthen, to be sailed by Capt. Tracy of Gouldsboro. At Fickett's wharf Machias, lies the brig Atalaia, of 450 tons, built at Harrington and towed to Machias Monday.

Disasters.

Sch Challenge of St George, from Calais for Fall River, with lumber, came to anchor below the latter place 22d, full of water.

Sch C H Kelley, from Nova Scotia for Philadelphia which put into Portland, 20th, in distress, has repaired and proceeded.

Sch Emily Curtis, from Salem for Alexandria Va., which got ashore at Cape Charles, has been got off without damage and proceeded. Salvage $1000.

Ship Corsica, from Newcastle, Eng., for Montreal, with mixed cargo, is ashore on the northeast reef of Bic Island. A steamer has gone to her assistance from Quebec.

Brig Raven, (of Machias) Cates, at N Y from Newcastle, E, took the northern passage and had a continuation of westerly gales, lost and split sails, and stove bulwarks.

Sch Florence Rogers, from Charleston SC for N Y, arrived at Fortress Monroe 28th, and anchored at lower quarantine. The captain and second mate died on the passage of yellow fever

Brig Wm H Hall, Pettis, of and from Parrisboro, N S for New York, put into Lubec, 20th, with crew sick and with loss of maintopmast, foretop and topgallant masts, during the gale of the 19th inst.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Loud, from Rio Grande Oct 4 for Boston, was spoken 17th inst. lat 35 S, lon 71.—She had lost first mate overboard, and had cut away posts, lost chains, provisions, &c. Was supplied with chains and provisions by a vessel which has arrived at Philadelphia.

Sch Forest, Mercer, from Boston of and from Sullivan, took a gale on the 20th inst., during which, sprung a leak and filled and rolled over The crew took to the boat and remained in it thirty hours, when they were picked up by sch Ontario, Capt Parsons, from Calais for N York and brought to Portland. Capt Mercer and crew return their thanks to Capt Parsons for kind usage while on board.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—Oct. 28th, by Rev. Dr. Tenny, Albert Gardner and Miss Mary E. Gornsley, all of Ellsworth.

Brighton—Oct. 28th, at the residence of H. W. Jordan, Esq., by Rev. D. T. Packard, Mr. Rodney Forsaith and Mrs. Sarah Jordan Lord, both of Ellsworth.

In Bluehill—On the 14th, inst., by Rev. H. P. Guilford, Mr. Joseph H. Johnson of Bluehill, and Miss Abbie H. Gray, of Brooksville.

Sullivan—Oct. 24th, by W. B. M. Crate, Esq., Mr. Henry T. Whitaker and Miss Mary A. daughter of Theodore Bunker, Esq., both of Franklin.

Steuben—Oct. 28th, by J. C. Goggins, Esq., Mr. Wm. Cox of Castine and Miss Amanda J. Clement of Steuben.

DIED.

In East Cambridge—the 22d Frankie Son of Herries and Susan Alberton formerly of Ellsworth, aged 3 years.

Boston Highlands—Oct. 8th, Agnes Wood, aged 25 years.

The deceased taught the Grammar School in Ellsworth last spring and had many friends in this vicinity.

Bluehill—Oct. 21st, Joel Long, Senior, aged 89 years and three months.

Mt Desert—Oct. 13th, Mrs. Sarah I. wife of Mr. Edwin C. Parker.

Lamoine—Oct. 23d, Mrs. Isabella wife of Hazen Whitaker aged 77 years and 9 days.

Keep an eye on the **City Shoe Store for bargains**

YOU CAN'T TELL COLOR by shadows—then call at the City Shoe Store and see.

FOUND—At the City Shoe Store—the place where they sell Boots & Shoes **Cheaper than anywhere in the City.**

REMOVAL—of a large lot of Boots & Shoes from the City Shoe Store, at a very small price.

CITY Shoe Store ENTERED—and bought a large lot of Boots & Shoes at great bargains.

PROOF of the Pudding—in eating. Come to the City Shoe Store, and take no man's say so.

MONEY FOUND—by trading at the City Shoe Store. 1f41

Caution.

WHEREAS, my wife, Augusta K. Joy, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

CURTIS R. JOY.

Ellsworth, Oct. 14, 1871. 3w42

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IS THE WAY TO USE

DR. KENNEDY'S HAIR TEA.

1yeow13

CHICKERING & SONS,

PIANO FORTES,

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full descriptions of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for a Catalogue.

Chickering & Sons,

354 Washington St., Boston.
11 East 14th St., New York.

1mo43

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his well-known farm, situated in Ellsworth, on the Bangor road, 6 miles from Ellsworth village, and four from the Falls village. Said farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of land, twenty-five under cultivation, thirteen in pasture, balance in wood and timber land. There is a large meadow that cuts eight tons of hay, but with a small outlay it could be made to cut twenty. Some portions of this meadow is now well into cranberry vines. The house is a large two-story one, with an L forty feet long, with a hall in the second story whole length. Wood shed and carriage house, two stables, one 30X32, and one 28X30. Two wells of water. Also a young orchard of choice apple trees, just beginning to bear. The situation is suitable for a Tavern stand and is desirable every way. It is offered for sale because I intend going west. A good bargain will be given. ROYAL TYLER.

Ellsworth, Sept. 5, 1871. 36tf

FOR DYSPEPSIA DEBILITY DROPSY HUMORS

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

NATURE'S OWN VITALIZER

CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DITMAN, Proprietor, 38 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

September 21, 1871 1yeaow38

Probate Notices.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock.

THE undersigned, Guardian of Fred A. and Alice D. Kenniston, minor heirs of Andrew J. Kenniston, late of Ellsworth, in said county, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following describee real estate, viz:—Beginning at the southeast corner of E. L. M. Allen's lot on the west side of Franklin street thence south 121 degrees east on said street 5 rods, thence at right angles with said Franklin street, 6 rods, 13½ links, to the line of Dean's lot, thence northerly on the line of Dean's lot, 5 rods, to S. K. Whiting's store lot, thence easterly at right angles with said Franklin street, 7 rods, 2½ links, to the place of beginning, it being the same described in a deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, volume 119 page 61; that it would be for the benefit of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds thereof put out at interest, or otherwise used for their benefit. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate at public or private sale, according to the requirement of the law.

WILLIAM SOMERBY.

Oct. 10th, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.—Court of Probate, Oct. Term, A. D., 1871.

Upon the foregoing Petition ORDERED,—That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition, and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at Ellsworth, on the 1st Wednesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register. 3w44

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock.

THE undersigned, Widow of Amos Wescott, late of Bluehill, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died possessed of Personal Estate, an Inventory of which has been duly returned into the Probate Office; that her circumstances render it necessary that she should have more of said Personal Estate than she is entitled to on a distribution thereof; she therefore prays that your Honor would grant her such Allowance out of said personal estate, as in your discretion you may determine necessary and proper, and for the appointment of Commissioners to set out her Dower in said estate. CAROLINE WESCOTT.

Oct. 11th, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.—Court of Probate, October Term, A. D. 1871.

Upon the foregoing Petition, ORDERED.—That said Widow give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at Ellsworth, on the 1st Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock.

THE undersigned, Widow of Henry Coy, late of Castine, in said county, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died possessed of Personal Estate, an Inventory of which has been duly returned into the Probate Office; that her circumstances render it necessary that she should have more of said Personal Estate than she is entitled to on a distribution thereof; she therefore prays that your Honor would grant her such Allowance out of said Personal Estate, as in your discretion you may determine necessary and proper.

HARRIET M. COY.

Oct. 11th, 1871.

STATE OF MAINE.

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PARKER TUCK, Judge.

Attest, GEO. A. DYER, Register. 3w44

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the 2d Wednesday of October, A. D. 1871.

A. F. BURNHAM, Guardian of Gertrude W. Young & als., minors, in said county—having presented his 1st account of Guardianship upon said estate for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Guardian give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth on the 1st Wednesday of Dec. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w44 PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the 2d Wednesday of October, A. D. 1871.

JOHN U. HILL, Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Melitah J. Bean, late of Sullivan in said county, deceased—having presented his final account of Administration upon said estate for probate:

ORDERED:—That the said Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the 1st Wednesday of Dec. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w44 PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the 2d Wednesday of October, A. D. 1871.

GEORGE PARCHER, of Ellsworth, Guardian of Eugene S. Lynch, a minor of Lowell, Mass., having presented his 1st account of Guardianship upon said estate for probate:

ORDERED:—That the said Guardian give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth on the 1st Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w44 PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself, the trust of an Administrator of the estate of

George Mace, late of Plantation No. 21, in the County of Hancock, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for payment.

Oct. 11, 1871. 3w42 LEWIS MACE

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an Administrator of the estate of

Lemuel N. Pray, late of Mt. Desert, in the County of Hancock, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for payment.

Sept. 6, 1871. 3w42 EPHRAIM PRAY.

POSTERS and PROGRAMMES printed at this office.

New Drug Store!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity that he has taken the

Lower Store in Jordan's Block

where he will keep a

SELECTED STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMES & TOILET ARTICLES

and a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS and TOYS!

Having had a thorough experience in the business, I would respectfully

Solicit a Share of the Public Patronage.

A. M. ROBINSON, JR.

Ellsworth, Oct. 5th, 1871. 40tf

REMOVAL!

W. G. Murphy & Co.

have removed

from the store on Water St. to the store formerly occupied by AMBROSE SAUNDERS, on State St., where they have put in a

New Stock of Goods,

consisting of

West India Goods, Groceries, FLOUR, CORN, SHORTS, and COTTON SEED MEAL.

A large stock of LADIES and GENTS

Boots and Shoes

of all kinds, constantly on hand. Everything will be sold at the lowest market price. Country produce taken in exchange.

CALL AND SEE US.

W. G. MURPHY & CO.

Ellsworth, Oct. 14, 1871. 1f14

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

GEO. A. DYER,

AGENT AT

Ellsworth, - - Me.

3f40

Poetry.

The Sun and the Rose.

The following is copied from a manuscript slip written by the late Alice Carey. It has never appeared in print as one of her poems, but it is very characteristic, and has deep meaning tenderly expressed:

The Sun, who smiles wherever he goes
Till the flowers all smile again,
Fell in love one day with a bashful Rose
That had been a bud till then.

So he pushed back the folds of the soft green hood
That covered her modest grace,
And kissed her as only a lover could,
Till the crimson burned in her face.

But woe for the day when his golden hair
Tangled her heart in a net,
And woe for the night of dark despair,
When her cheek with tears was wet!

For she loved him as a maiden could,
And he left her crushed and weak
Striving in vain with her faded hood
To cover her guilty cheek.

Agricultural.

Awards 2d Annual Exhibition of Surry Farmers Club.

Twenty-four head of horned cattle were shown, 14 of them by S. S. Green.

On oxen, first premium, S. Sprague Green; 2d do. Samuel Woodbury; herd of cows, 1st premium, S. S. Green; 2 year old steers, 1st premium, S. S. Green; 2d do. Asa Green; 1 year old steers, 1st premium, Jonas Green; 2d do. Asa Green; heifer calf, 1st premium, Albert Treworgy.

Wheat, 1st premium, Asa Green; 2d do. Willard Treworgy; corn, 1st premium, George Treworgy; 2d do. Asa Green; 3d do. John A. Green; sweet corn, Printess Rich; pop corn, 1st premium, Willard Treworgy; 2d do. S. Woodbury; barley, 1st premium, P. Rich; 2d do. David G. Means; oats, 1st premium, Printess Rich; 2d do. S. Woodbury; white beans, 1st premium, Henry M. Lee; 2d do. W. Treworgy; pole beans, 1st premium, Willard Treworgy; 2d do. S. Woodbury; peas, 1st premium, David G. Means.

Early Rose, 1st premium, Albert Treworgy; garnet, 1st premium, John A. Green; early goodrich, 1st premium, Geo. Treworgy; greatest variety, 1st premium, Samuel Woodbury; chamberlain, 1st premium, D. G. Means; hubbard squash, 1st premium, A. Treworgy; largest squash, 1st premium, Rev. L. S. Tripp.

Winter apples, 1st premium, Asa Green; 2d do. S. S. Green; fall apples, 1st premium, Simon W. Flood; 2d do. S. S. Green; crab apples, 1st premium, S. Woodbury; 2d do. George H. Wasson; cranberries, 1st premium, Edwin H. Torrey; 2d do. C. M. Lee.

Butter, 1st premium, Lydia Treworgy; 2d do. Hannah Woodbury.

Wax flowers, 1st premium, F. L. Wood; tidy, 1st premium, Almira Treworgy; rugs, 1st premium, Lydia J. Allen; 2d do. Betsey Herrick; 3d do. Mrs. S. Wasson; quilt, 1st premium, Betsey Herrick; 2d do. Kate Witham; 3d do. Schuyler Lord; flannel, 1st premium, Lydia Conery; mittens, 1st premium, Lizzie Conery; 2d do. Mrs. L. Treworgy; socks, 1st premium, Rose A. Carter; 2d do. L. Treworgy; brown bread, 1st premium, Almira Rich; 2d do. Mary Young; white bread, Mrs. Mary Young; house plants, 1st premium, ——; 2d do. Rose A. Carter.

Bouquet, 1st premium, S. Mybra Pert; greatest variety of flowers, 1st premium, Mrs. — Tripp.

Cucumber, 1st premium, D. G. Means; pumpkins, 1st premiums, D. G. Means; 2d do. S. S. Green; turnips, 1st premium, W. Treworgy; largest turnip, 1st premium, Willard Treworgy; blood beets, 1st premium, George Treworgy; turnip beets, 1st premium, George Treworgy; carrots, 1st premium, S. Woodbury; cabbage, 1st premium, Andrew Haskell; citrons, 1st premium, D. G. Means; tomatoes, 1st premium, Mrs. Luther Lord; onions, 1st premium, Capt. Thomas Haskell.

Among the articles exhibited, worthy of *honorable mention*, were a fine variety of potatoes by Willard Treworgy—beans by the same, pumpkins by Asa Green, turnips by Andrew Mann, Dark Brama hens by S. Wasson, &c., &c. All of the articles exhibited were first-class, showing with good cultivation, what the soil will do. Wednesday week, occurred the annual supper, at which a goodly company appeared, and enjoyed the good time, after which Hon. S. Wasson make some interesting remarks. Preparatory to the supper, the President appointee Willard Treworgy, David G. Means, and Albert Treworgy a committee to report a Committee of Arrangements, who subsequently reported:—W. Treworgy, G. Treworgy, P. Rich, Mrs. A. Hopkins, Mary Young, Mrs. P. Rich, Mrs. S. Wasson.

At 4 P. M., the President invited the company around the over loaded tables, to enjoy a good, old-fashioned farmer's supper. The clatter of knives and forks which followed, showed that the company was *practically* obedient to the invitation. After the wants of the inner man were satisfied, order was called, and Mr. Wasson invited to address the "crowd," who spake subsequently as follows:

I like these social gatherings. They do much to smooth down life's rugged path. For to live simply to eat, or dress, to see, and to be seen, is *poor living*. We should ever aim, in whatever we do, be it out on the farm, in the shop, on the sea, wherever it may be or whatever we may be doing, our first and earnest effort should be to make the world better for our being in it. Such meetings as these, are auxiliaries in this direction. They make us better men, and women, and that is what makes a better world.

This gathering, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club—a special holiday for the farmers—where they may away from field and farm, and the farmers' wives forgetful for the time being—of churn, wash-tub, and her thousand domestic cares—is a *modern* invention. Long and many times may it be repeated, for it is a sure and unerring sign of progress. One of the greatest of Agricultural wants, is the *social elevation* of farmers.

Those who till the soil, need, and should have a higher *status* in society. Such gathering as these, the Farmers' Clubs, reading and thinking—as well as your Town shows, each, and all help to *lift* farming and farmers, up to a better standing in society.

The Town shows, which are bidding fair to supplant the County shows, are right worthy of your patronage. They should be made to subserve a better purpose than ever before. At such exhibitions are to be seen the big squash, the monster beet, turnip, and potato, golden butter, the choicest handiwork, which evince more than ordinary skill. Now the same care, skill and surroundings, would give the same monster growth to all the squashes, potatoes etc. It is not enough, to simply show the success, but each competitor should tell *why* and *how* success was attained. By a simple showing of the big crops the *dark* side of the picture is unseen for the rotten potatoes, pinched wheat, the rusty oats, the cut worms and yellow bugs don't come to the Fairs, they stay to plague the farmer at home. Now the reverses, as well as the successes, should be exhibited. Then, the whole of farm life is fairly displayed, and tions become, what they were designed to be, *object teaching* for farmers.

I am glad that the town of Surry—or rather the farmers thereof—together with those of Ellsworth, Bucksport, Orland and Bluehill are progressive enough to sustain a Farmers' Club, and to hold an annual Town Show. It is a step in the right direction. Keep moving

G. F. SMITH, Secretary.

Useful Receipts.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—About four teaspoonfuls of treacle, mixed well together, put into a basin, tied down, and boiled an hour.

NAPLE BISCUIT.—Beat 4eight eggs; add to them one pound of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Bake in quick oven.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—One pint of milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one of baking powder, flour to make to the consistency of sponge cake. Bake in small cake rounds.

LEMON PUDDING.—Take four ounces of butter, melt and pour on four ounces of powdered loaf sugar; add the juice of a large lemon, with the rind grated, and the yolks of six eggs. Line the dish with paste, bake it half an hour.

Mr. Martin, in a paper read before the Therapeutic Society of France, states as a proved fact, that the common sunflower possesses the faculty of freeing the atmosphere from the animal and vegetable germ, supposed to contain the miasma productive of fever and ague.

Petroleum may be applied with excellent advantage in the extirpation of the dry rot, it being only necessary to paint the surface of wood thus affected with the petroleum. A solution of carbolic acid, however, answers the same purposes, and involves much less danger from fire.

PRINCESS CAKES.—Butter, half a pound; sugar, half a pound; rice-flour one pound; six eggs, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds, one teaspoonful of soda, quarter of a pound of raisins; add water sufficient to form a batter; drop into buttered tins, and bake until done.

The Technologist, good authority, says: "One cord of wood cut and split fine, and corded up beneath a shelter while it is green will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influence of storms and sunshine.

CAKES FOR DESSERT.—Four eggs, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of flour. Mix the butter, sugar, and yolks of the eggs thoroughly, then add the flour and mix again, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a thick froth. Grate in a little lemon rind. Put in little tins, filling each about one half full, and bake till done.

WHITE SPONGE CAKE.—The whites of ten eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, one tumbler of sifted flour, one and a half tumblers of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a pinch of salt. Have the salt and cream of tartar well stirred into the flour. Add the sugar to the whites first, then stir in the flour *very lightly* and put into a moderate oven immediately.

TO GIVE A FINE COLOR TO BRASS.—Beat ssl ammoniac into a fine powder, then moisten it with water and rub it on the ornaments, which must be heated over charcoal, and rubbed dry with bran and whitening; or wash the brasswork with roch alum, boiled in strong ley, and when dry polish with tripoli. Brass or copper may be cleaned with oil and rotten stone.

BROWN BREAD.—Take one quart and a pint of Indian meal, one quart and a pint of rye flour, and a little salt. Mix well together; then take half a pint of blood-warm water, and let it rise; bake it in an iron stand in the oven all night. 2. Scald three pints Indian meal in boiling water, one quart rye meal, a little molasses, salt, scalded altogether, not to be made stiff; yeast to be put in when cold.

SALMON CUTLETS.—Dip slices of salmon into Florence Oil, strew over them cayenne pepper and salt, and wrap them in oiled paper; fry for ten minutes in boiling lard, and then fry the cutlets on a gridiron over a clear fire for three minutes longer, taking care that the cutlets do not burn. Serve with parsley and butter, or plain butter flavored with Chili vinegar, or with Indian pickle as an accompaniment.

TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not generally known that pounded alum possesses the property of purfying water. A tablespoonful of pulverised alum sprinkled in to a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful.

Can I Lessen My Expenses?

The *Pennsylvania Labor Tribune*, published at Lancaster, Pa., printed the following article, under the above title, in its issue of the 12th inst. It is worthy of a thoughtful reading by all classes of our citizens.

Few workingmen in Pennsylvania are laying up any money. It takes all their income to live. A dollar and seventy-five cents a day leaves but little, after paying rent and subsistence bills. The workmen can't lessen the price of flour, sugar, or pork; nor the price of calico, sheeting, woolens, or boots and shoes. These must be had and paid for. Certain outgoes can't be helped. If these outgoes balance the income right along there is poverty holding its own. The experience of most workmen now a days is, that after paying rent and provision bills, at the end of the week they find they have nothing left, and generally a hat, cap, dress, or coat unpaid for besides. Things are not as they were in 1866 and 1867, and the laborer finds himself gradually obliged to lop off wants.

"But," says one, "you don't pretend to say that the laborer has a harder time now than five years ago?" Of course we do, and can prove it by every workingman we meet. Look about and find how many laborers are buying and paying for homes; and then find out what per cent. are in debt for rent, or store bills, or both. The outlook is not very encouraging, and is enough to dishearten half the working men there are. For a man to only live from hand to mouth, is to be in constant peril of public charity; a state of things not the most pleasant to contemplate.

The fact of it is, workingmen who work by the day don't get ahead, and very many are heels over head in debt besides. What is the trouble? Will every workingman take the trouble to ask himself the question? We answer it by saying:—It costs too much to live—too much money goes out. To enter into the discussion of the price of the necessaries of life, whether too high or not, is not our purpose. We wish to call attention to the bare consideration of the facts as they are, saying nothing of price or circumstance. Leaving out of sight what might and what ought to be, if labor received its due share of its products, we take things, as they are, and say, it costs too much to live.

It is astonishing on what a small income people can live if they are driven to it. Cornmeal and water don't cost much. There are people who live on less costly diet. In some parts of Germany the workers only have meat once a year. There are cellars and garrets in the cities where there is no fire the year round, and the inmates sleep on rags and live on five cents a day. It is a good ways from the present status of the majority of workingmen to the bottom of the ladder. No state is so bad but there is a lower story still. This picture is not very fascinating, but after all a good one to look at. People take courage very often by finding that they are not so near the bottom of the hill after all.

The remedy by which to get out of a scrape is the thing that got you in—some of the hair of the same dog. If a man has got head over ears in debt by eating too much cake or beer, wretched bologna, to get out, he must shut down on these vampires of his stomach. If breadcloth, chandeliers, hat-racks, and sardines did it, they must be cut off—expenses must be lessened. No man should spend more than his income, any more than he should put his fingers in the fire. But how can it be helped? Just here is where the rub comes in. One of three things must happen to every man. Either he spends less than he earns, or all that he earns, or more than he earns. Here is hard pan to start on.

Now, workingmen, which of these things shall happen to you? Not what *has* happened, but what shall happen hereafter. If a man only gets ten dollars a week, he *must* live on eight. There is no use in crying baby, and say you *can't*—you *must*.

A man, to be good for anything, must have a little cast iron in his composition; must be able to say; "that which is necessary, that *shall* be." A man who cannot master his craft, is sure of shipwreck. If necessary, cut down expenses, with a hand as firm as a rock. You must cut your garment according to your cloth. The common run of life is not made out of May flowers, door-yard grass, pressed brick, double skirts, and pink ribbons, but out of night and day, sickness and health, weary years of toil, dangers and perils, disappointments, struggles, decay and helplessness. Pride has no place here to be king. It is a good spur, but a fatal master. The man who would master his necessities must step in and take the reins. He must plant himself like a rock against the flood, and say "thus far and no farther," Messrs. Expenses. It requires a little self-denial but it matters not. Self-denial, never killed anybody. Will workingmen meet the issue and lessen their expenses? They *can*, if *they will*. *They must, if they would be freemen!*

A New Busiess in Ellsworth!

—CALL AT—

HALE BROTHERS,

THAT IS THE PLACE TO BUY

—YOUR—

Green, Dried, Canned Fruit,

—AND—

FAMILY GROCERIES,

In the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. Brooks, opposite the City Hotel. Everything is new and fresh, having just been purchased in Boston for CASH. A full line of all kinds of Crackers including the celebrated

Bond Cracker, the Cream Biscuit

just introduced into the market will be found here, as also the very best

TEAS,
TOBACCO,
FLOUR,
SPICES,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
NUTS,
RAISINS,
FIGS,
PRUNES,
DATES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
PINE APPLES, &c.

Also, WAKEFIELD'S COLD WATER SOAP, the best soap in the market. Sliced Dried Apples, and in fact everything, to be found in a first-class Grocery Store. A large assortment of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

☞ Call and see our new Store and new Goods.

HALE BROTHERS.

GEO. W. HALE, - - - C. F. HALE.
Ellsworth, June 20, 1871. 26tf

REMOVAL.

McGown Brothers

Have removed their Shop to the Store formerly occupied by H. B. MASON, where they have superior facilities for carrying on the

Harness and Trunk Business

in all its branches. We shall keep on hand a large stock of custom-made

Riding and Team Harnesses,

Collars, Whips, Sweat Pads, Saddle Pads, Interfering Straps, Harness Oil, Frazier's Patent Axle Grease, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Mane Combs, Whip Sockets, &c., &c.

A full line of

Buffalo and Woolen Robes.

Summer and Winter Blankets, Fly Screens and Ear Nets.

In our

Trunk Department

may be found Ladies Eugene and Zinc Traveling Trunks, Gents Leather and Zinc Folio Trunks, Valises and Railroad Bags, Ladies Satchels and Baskets, Brush Patent Shawl STRAPS, &c., &c.

☞ *All Trunks bought at our Store marked FREE OF CHARGE.*

We are Agents for Clayton's Riveted and Cemented Leather Belting, and Engine Hose. Every Belt put in by us will be warranted. We call the attention of Mill owners to this, as by purchasing of us they can save time and money. Belts sold at Manufacturers prices.

With faithful workmen and strict attention to business we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

☞ Shop North side of Main Street, nearly opposite H. & S. K. Whiting's.

McGOWN BROTHERS.

JAMES A. McGOWN. CARLTON McGOWN
24tf

REMOVED!

To Store formerly occupied by S. D. Wiggin.

New Store! New Goods!

Just received a fine stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY,

which will be sold at very low prices.

Also, a fine assortment of VIOLIN STRINGS, BRIDGES, KEYS, &c. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice and at the lowest prices. WORK WARRANTED.

E. L. DAVIS.

GRANITE BLOCK, MAIN ST., ELLSWORTH, ME.
Ellsworth, June 28, 1871. 26tf

War Prices Repealed.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old patrons, and the public, that he has in his employ a first-class CARRIAGE PAINTER, and is ready to do carriage painting at reasonable prices; and with good stock and workmanship will show that it is not necessary to paint carriages every year.

Carriage Ironing and Jobbing

of all kinds, done at reasonable prices, in accordance with the times. I have on hand

Concord Style Wagons & Buggies,

and will sell cheaper than any other concern in the county. LUMBER, TRUCK, AND FARM WAGGONS made to order and warranted.

☞ Give me a call and be satisfied. Thankful for past favors, and with good stock, good work, reasonable prices, and prompt attention to business, wish a continuance of the same.

S. MONAGHAN.
Ellsworth Apr. 11th, 1871. 17tf

Removal.

I have removed my Stock to the Rooms over the old STOCKBRIDGE STORE, opposite H. & S. K. Whiting's, Main Street.

Caskets and Coffins.

The SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a good supply of COFFINS and CASKETS, which will be fitted up at short notice.

Hard Wood and Pine Coffins Trimmed in the best style. Plate and Robes furnished.

☞ Orders promptly attended

ZABUD FOSTER.

Ellsworth Jan. 1st 1871. 1tf

FOR SALE.

PARLOR & CHURCH ORGANS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.

Every Organ Warranted in every respect for Five Years.

Call and see these Organs before purchasing elsewhere, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue and price list, with full descriptions of Cabinet Organs. Mailed to any address FREE.

Office in Granite Building, Main St, Ellsworth, Me.

J. T. OSGOOD, - - - - Agent.

Ellsworth, March, 14, 1871. tf11

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds AT THIS OFFICE.

New Styles,

Just Received,

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

—AT—

O. MORAN'S

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

have just received, direct from BOSTON, a fine stock of CLOTHES OF THE LATEST STYLES, which I will make to order very low. My stock is WELL SELECTED, and I think will suit all.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For MEN and BOYS' WEAR, all grades and colors, which I will sell cheap for cash. Also a splendid assortment of

Hats, Caps and Gents Furnishing Goods.

A very large and desirable stock, such as is usually found in a first-class clothing store.

Cutting promptly attended to.

I return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Ellsworth and adjoining towns for their liberal patronage during the last three years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Don't Forget the Place.

O. MORAN, - - - - - - MAIN STREET.
Ellsworth, September 19, 1871. 29tf

New Goods

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER WEAR,

—AT—

A. T. JELLISON'S

CLOTH & CLOTHING Warehouse

GENTLEMEN will find at the above establishment one of the largest and best selected stocks of cloths and ready made clothing ever offered in this City, consisting of Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins of American, French, and English manufacture. Vestings of every desirable style and quality, which the proprietor of this establishment is now prepared to make up to order in the most gentlemanly manner. Gentlemen can depend upon getting

Fashionable Garments,

Cut in the latest style, and made and trimmed the best manner, and always warranting a fit or garments returned. And feeling assured, from years of experience, that there are plenty of Customers who are willing to pay cash for their clothing, provided they can obtain them cheaper, he therefore offers to that class great inducements to call, and now offers very nice

Genteel Suits at $20.00.

A fine assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Diagonal Cloths,

Kept constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cut in a fashionable manner, and well made and trimmed, suitable for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer or Laboring man, which is now offered at the lowest possible price FOR CASH.

The Furnishing Department embraces all that is new or desirable, such as

Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Scarfs,
Cravats, Gloves,
Suspenders, Hosiery,
Undershirts and Drawers.

Also, just received, 5000 of the Atlantic and Pacific Cloth Face, Water-proof Paper Collar, the best fitting and most durable Paper Collar manufactured.

Boys' Clothing.

The subscriber at the request of several of his Patrons, has been induced to pay more attention to this department, knowing that there is no place in this City where good clothing for youths can be obtained.

Special Notice.

Let it be understood that my present stock will be sold remarkably low for Cash. Try me on this.

If any one desires to get into a good business location, and get a good bargain, I will close the whole stock to him at once. COME AND SEE.

A. T. JELLISON.
Ellsworth, September 19, 1871. 19tf

New Arrival

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS

—FOR—

1871

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Material, sold in lots to suit the Purchaser, at the Very Lowest Living Rates.

LEWIS FRIEND,

[FORMERLY JOSEPH FRIEND & CO.]

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just returned from Boston and New York with the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK ever brought into this market, consisting of

Trices,
Broadcloths,
Cashmeres,
Doeskins,
Vestings, &c., &c.,

Of all kinds, which he is prepared to make up to order, in the very latest styles, and at the shortest notice. Call and examine our stock of

Furnishing Goods,

HATS AND CAPS, also a large variety of READY-MADE CLOTHING of our OWN MAKE, which we warrantee will give good satisfaction, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

LEWIS FRIEND.
Ellsworth, September 19, 1871. 38tf

Hancock Woolen Mills

Orland, Me.

A good assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, of different styles and qualities, suitable for this section, may be found at the above Mill, which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for WOOL at reasonable rates.

The trade, and others, are corelially invited to inspect our goods, and paronize home industries

Address, HANCOCK WOOLEN CO.,
Orland, Me.

STOP

COMING

FOR

ONE DAY

AND GIVE US

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